The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

VOL. II, NO. 214. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Ads a with	Tons.
Sept.				
19th ,,	Malwa	11000		
19th ,,	Simla	6000		
26th ,,	Morea	11060		
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000		
10th ,,	Maloja	12500		
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000		
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	India	8000		
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia	8000		
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa	11000		
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000		
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400		

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	8785	2nd Sept.	11th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4700	17th Sept.	24th ,,
Rangoon Maru	H. Nonura	5143	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th ,,	30th ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

88 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	3rd Feb.	...
City of Glasgow A&O	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&O	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&O	5321	...	29th March
City of Manchester A&O	5551	31st March.	...
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&O	...	21st ,,	...
City of Benares A&O	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poono A&O	7474	7th June	...

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	655	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	757

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and wice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA.
LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Medows Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 11th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185 Mon. 14th Sept. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

(Weekly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.

Bombay.

9th September, 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN. DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D. R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up, and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Osaka
Dairen (Dalney)	Calcutta	Pekin
Fankow	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Harbin	Lyone	San Francisco
Hongkong	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office, on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 90, Esplanade Road. 833

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3638

WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

WANTED—An European F. A. or B.A., also a trained Kindergarten Teacher for Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2503

WANTED—A good COOK for Catering Mess, from 14th September 1914. Wages Rs. 100.—Apply P. M. C., Duke of Wellington Regt. Lahore Cant. 2506

WANTED a TRAVELLING SALESMAN, experienced person would be preferred, good reference necessary. Apply personally to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Fort, Bombay. 3759

WANTED in October by ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE, FURNISHED FLAT, or part flat with BOARD, E.L., fans, bath. Central locality. State terms. Apply Box No. 852, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3764

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 452

AN INFLUENTIAL UP-COUNTRY MAN staying in Bombay desires an engagement as a TRAVELLING AGENT o' some reliable firm on commission only. Apply to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 3725

OWING TO THE WAR unemployed can earn at least Rs. 50 p. m. without capital. Complete instructions sent for Rs. 2. Good side-line for spare-time. Money returned if not genuine, Apply to Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3657

WANTED POST by an ENGLISH LADY (widow) as COMPANION, SECRETARY or HOUSEKEEPER at Hotel or Boarding establishment or charge of Invalid or children. Well educated and good references. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2480

WANTED.—At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, at the end of October, an Indian M.A., as First Assistant Master, Resident. Must be under 32 years of age, good at games, of good family and have experience of work at a boarding school. Pay Rs. 250—10—300, with benefit of Provident Fund and free quarters.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Rajkumar College, Raipur. 2503

WANTED for a COTTON MILL, a MANAGER capable of reorganising inside working, cost system office, correspondence; supervising purchases, sales and arranging Finance; generally control the whole business. Must produce references for honesty and capability. No distinction of color or caste. Apply stating age, previous experience and terms to Box No. 849, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3751

WANTED.—A SMART POLICE OFFICER for the POST of POLICE SUPERINTENDENT, RAJPIPLA STATE; one who has served in the British service will be preferred. No objection to a pensioner if he is energetic and able to ride.
Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to
SARDAR PHIROZE DASTUR,
Dewan. 3749

WANTED.

WANTED a person for COLLECTION of RENT etc., able to give security for Rs. 5,000, experienced preferred. Apply personally to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Fort, Bombay. 3759

FOR SALE.

WAR MAP.—"Daily Mail," Coloured Just received by post. 8 annas each. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., 357, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3774

FOR SALE—SWIFT 2-CYLINDER four-seated in good runing order and condition for Rs. 1,000 or reasonable offer. Apply Mr. LEWIS C/o Inspector Spiers, Hughes Road, Chowpatty. 3755

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300, no offers. Apply "B. C.." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

BARGAIN FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H.P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, and torpedo body, 4-seated with hood, 4-cylinders, Zenith Carburrattor, thermo-syphon water-cooled. Artillery wheels with Dunlop tyres 860 x 90 m.m. Car open to inspection after 6 p.m. daily at SIAMAK, SOUTER STREET, BYCULLA. 2506

TO BE LET:

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR of MARINE HOUSE, Marine Lines. No. 21. Apply to Mrs. F. F. KARAKA on the ground floor. 3742

TO BE LET a decent COMMODIOUS SHOP in Apollo Bunder formerly occupied by Messrs. M. H. Essack & Coy. next to F. MURAGLIA & COY. to whom apply. Most suitable for Motor Garrage or any other trade. Rent reasonable. 3758

AVAILABLE at Souter Street near Byculla Club. BOARD RESIDENCE for 3 gentlemen, separate rooms fully furnished with bathrooms and private entrances. Clean modern bungalow, open outlook. Apply to Box No. 854, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3768

TO LET:—A SMALL OFFICE in a modern building on Hornby Road, suitable for brokers, agents of professional men. Rent Rs. 75 to 125. Apply Box No. 853, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3766

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT and LOAN SOCIETY LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order of the High Court, Bombay, made on the 11th day of August, 1914, by His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod, alterations of the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the abovenamed Society made by the special resolution at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Society held on the 28th day of March, 1914, and subsequently confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 11th day of April 1914 was confirmed by the said Court and that the following minute was duly approved by the said Court namely:—

"That the capital of the EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT and LOAN SOCIETY, LIMITED henceforth is Rs. 20,105 divided into 4021 shares of Rs. 5 each instead of the original capital of Rs. 40,210 of Rs. 10 each. At the time of the Registration of this minute the sum of Rs. 5 has been and is deemed to be paid upon each of the said shares."

and a copy of the said order and minute were on the 1st day of September 1914 duly filed by the Solicitors of the said Society with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.
Dated this 8th day of September 1914.
RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Solicitors of the said Society.
40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3769

IN THE COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT AND DISTRICT JUDGE AT QUETTA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND OF THE SIND AND BALUCHISTAN BANK, LTD., AND THE FRONTIER AGENCY, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named COMPANIES are required on or before the 30th day of September 1914, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to SETH SHIAWAKSHAW PHEROZESHAW, the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, at QUETTA, of the said COMPANIES, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, or by his attorneys, or Pleaders, to come in and prove their said debts and claims at the COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT & DISTRICT JUDGE OF QUETTA, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are admitted or proved.
The 30th day of September 1914, at 11 o'clock at QUETTA is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
Dated the 31st August 1914.
(Sd.) A. McCONAGHEY, Lt.-Col.
Political Agent & District Judge,
Quetta-Pishin. 3770

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	" Mutura	"	8.45
23.20	" Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48	" Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18	" Ferozepore Cantonment	"	22.12
8.56	" Lahore Cantonment West	"	20.32
11.17	" Wazirabad	"	17.50
14. 0	" Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49	" Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50	" Rawalpindi	"	13.32
19.10	" Nowshera	"	9.47
20.13	" Peshawar Cantonment	"	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.		Up Northern Express. *
1,2,3. H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.23	" Meerut Cantonment	"	2.11
3.27	" Saharanpur	"	23. 5
7.26	" Ambala Cantonment †	"	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Arr.	20.45
10.30	Arr. Kalka †	Dep.	19.30
		Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	13.10

* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.
† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
* NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HINSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

LOST—A dog (female) on Monday last. Description: Fox Terrier, all white, tail cut short, leather collar on, answers to the name "NELLY." The finder will be rewarded; forward it on to the undersigned at 57, Gun Carriage Street, Lower Colaba.
JULIUS BRAGANZA.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1914 AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wodehouse Road Colaba on the first floor, of No. 3 Janjira Chambers opp. the Hotel Majestic, the specially made to order teak and blackwood household furniture by Devjee canjee, John Roberts and others consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon, meatsafe, drawing-room cabinet, corner cabinets, solid iron framed grand cottage piano by Ernest Scheidmeyer, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, complete set of Encyclopædia Britannica large blackwood partition screen, teapoys, carpets, English made sideboard, American icebox with refrigerator, veranda seats single and double door almiras, clothes and hanging presses, writing, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hatstand, bookstands, easy, low and Curzon chairs, single and double bedsteads, new veranda bamboo chicks, Japanese fourfold screens, rich glass and crockeryware &c.
The property of W. H. Liley, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
Property of another gentleman.
1—2-wheeled rubber-tyred Cabriolette and Waler going in harness.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th September, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of September at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle the teak and blackwood furniture hosiery, cutlery and stationery.
Furniture such as arm and armless chairs tapestry lined drawing-room suites, dining tables, meatsafe, writing table in 3 pieces, washing and dressing tables, cane easy and low chairs, tapestry lined sofas, galichas dirty clothes baskets, cupboards, bookcases, tile top teapoys, lady's tables, show stands, single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers, phonographs, records, tents, tubs, etc., etc.
The property of a private gentleman.
1 safe on stand.
1 safe.
By order of Kashavlal Karsondas and on account and risk of K. Lokershi.
Hosiery such as stockings, handkerchiefs, socks, etc., etc. Stationery such as paper, envelopes, books, etc., etc. Cutlery such as knives, penknives etc.
D'LAL & Co.
Bombay, 9th Sept., 1914.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AUCTION SALE.

VED & CO.

34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

We beg to inform our numerous Friends and the General Public that we have started at the above mentioned place as Auctioneers and Commission Agents and will be glad to undertake the sales of immoveable properties, Piece Goods, Jewellery, Cotton, Horses, Carriages, Motors, Bicycles, Hardware, Seeds, and all sorts of saleable commodity by Public Auction or Private sale.
Please look up for our weekly sale on Saturday afternoon of which due notice will be given.
Send your Bicycles, Motors and Household Furniture to us. We guarantee satisfaction. We have High Class furniture for sale. The property is on view and private offers will be welcome.
VED & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th September, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

General Manager Mr. James McGrath.
Wednesday, September 16th
SPECIAL MATINEE
will be given in aid of
THE RELIEF FUND
OMEN'S BRANCH
under the patronage and presence of
H. E. LADY WILLINGDON
by the Indian Ladies of Bombay.
FOR LADI ONLY
Tickets can be had at 4 Waterloo Mansions or the Excelsior Theatre.
Performance to commence at 4-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.
"The Home of Beautiful Pictures."
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGH
OUR STAR FEATURE
OUR STAR FEATURE
FILM
FIL
THE MASKED
THE MASKED
THE MASKED
WRESTLER
WRESTLER
WRESTLER
3 REELS OF THRILLS 3
3 REELS OF THRILLS 3
A Russian Story full of reality with scenes that appeal all through.
Well photographed, well acted and an
IDEAL IMPERIAL EXCLUSIVE.
We are also showing
THE HUMAN PYRAMIDS. Variety
A SCOUNDREL'S CHANCE. Drama
ATHE'S WAR GAZETTE. Due Monday.
HEN THE EYE DOES NOT SEE Comedy.
REMEMBER
MPERIAL PROGRAMMES
ARE
"THE INDOWS OF THE WORLD
Opening a Vista of Pleasure and Enjoyment to all,
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15,
10-30 to 12.
GRAND PRIZE MATINEES.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 to 6-30
Popular Prices.
The Imperial is where Everybody who is Anybody goes.

AN EXTRAORDINARY
ATTRACTION AT
THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
Grand Star Film
"THE SERPENTINE DANCER"
Depicting the Theatrical Life of a beautiful actress proving faithless to her husband.
To-Night! To-Night!
Another Star
"PRINCESS OF LORRAINE"
An Episode from the French History.
Every Saturday and Sunday and Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)
Sandhurst Road, Telephone No. 1266

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

On Wednesday
September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. The Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Patronage of the General Officer Commanding and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by
"THE PICTURESQUES"
assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.
New Songs!
New Dances!!
New Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!!
Book the Date. Popular Prices.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

24th, 25th & 26th September 1914.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
PRESENT
"THE MAGISTRATE"
IN AID OF
LADY WILLINGDON'S BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.
Cast—Mrs. Street, Mrs. Worgan, Mis, Sim, Miss Warden, Messrs. Aitkin Binning, Dodds, Hastings, Hughes Hunt, Medley, Simpson, and Wilson.
The Refreshment bars will be run by a number of ladies and gentlemen. Contributions of wine, spirits, cigarettes, cigars, sweets and flowers should be notified to D. B. Binning, "Gool Mansions."
BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.

DANCE.

Under the distinguished patronage of HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON.
The Bombay Branch of the Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma will hold a Subcription Dance in the
TOWN HALL
on Friday, 11th September, 1914,
IN AID OF
H. E. LADY WILLINGDON'S
WAR RELIEF FUND.
DANCING COMMENCE AT 9-30 p.m.
ENTRANCE Rs. 300 one Gent. & Lady
" " 180 Extra Lady
Tickets may be had from any member or the following:—
G. NEWBY, Bazaar Gate Police Station
G. THOMPSON Fire Brigade Byculla
or the Branch Secretary
W. J. PRYKE.
ASSTT. STATION MASTER,
Victoria Terminus.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.
A Novel and Interesting Drama
THE MASTER CROOK
3,500 Feet long—In Three Parts.
A CHAPTER FROM THE LIFE OF A GENTLEMAN BURGLAR.
Packed full of Sensational Scenes of Absolute Novelty and Thrilling Quality.
THE RED CROSS MARTYR.
Our New War Drama.
The Story of a Girl's heroic self-sacrifice on the Battlefield.
A New Series.
Some more funny pictures from the pen of that inimitable artist Mr. Frank Leah.
ANIMATED CARTOONS.
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)
THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only.
Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.
Above medicine can be had at Messrs. KEMP and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.
Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.
HARDINGE & Co.,
67, Meadow Street, FORT.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY

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COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

STANDARD

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd

CALCUTTA.

FOR FEMALE TROUBLES—

Liqd. Ext. of Abroma Augusta.—(Ulaktambul). A complete therapeutic study has shown that this drug is particularly valuable for these troubles. Numerous test cases have proved the efficiency claimed for our preparation. To be used according as distress and pain appears, combined with a laxative such as our "*Laxil*" when necessary. Abroma Augusta is an excellene *emmenagogue*. Price Re. 1 per 4 oz. phial.

Liqd. Ext. of Asoka.—The bark of Asoka was much used by the physician, Chakradatta. All the essential qualities of the bark are retained in our preparation. It is highly efficacious in female diseases generally. It strengthens the system if taken regularly after confinement and acts as a prophylaxic against all puerperal diseases. Price Re. 1 per 4 oz. phial.

Vibro-Asoka.—Is an elegant effective combination of Viburnum Prunifolium bark, Asoka bark with sedatives such as Bromides and Hyoscynus and aromatics and laxatives. It is an ideal combination of drugs useful in diseases peculiar to women. Price 1-4 per 4 oz. phial.

FOR FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF BRAIN—

Syrup of Brahmi—This is a palatable preparation of fresh leaves. Used with remarkable success in loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity and Mental Derangements. Price As. 12 per 4 oz. phial.

FOR SKIN DISEASES—

Essence of Neem—The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It is efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions. It purifies and enriches the blood. Price Re. 1 per 4 oz. phial.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists and direct

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Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th September 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Multan. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night in the north Punjab; it is above normal during the day in the east Punjab and at night in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local elsewhere; Dwarka has had 0.28in. Rajkote 1.98in. Surat 0.16in. Ahmedabad 2.21in. Dessa 1.37in. and Indore 1.06in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Dessa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 2.30in. Saugor 0.88in. Hoshangabad 0.87in. Khandwa 0.29in. Akola 0.15in. Amraoti 0.10in. Nagpur 0.42in. Chandar 2.04in. and Raipur 1.55in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.40in. and Karwar 0.28in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 1.72in. Ahmednagar 0.30in. Aurangabad 0.12in. Nizamabad 1.92in. and Hyderabad 0.33in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces, Central India West, Gujarat and Hyderabad but a decrease in Kathiawar and the north Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the south Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Gujarat, fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in Kathiawar, Central India West, Mysore and on the north Coromanded Coast, while a few showers have occurred in south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the Central Provinces, Central India West and Gujarat, local rain in Hyderabad and Kathiawar and a few showers in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 8th of September 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Diff. from day.	Rainfall past 24 hours 8 a.m.	Rainfall Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st Jan. to date.
PUNJAB-AREA—						
Bushire	92.5	77.0	77	..	0.00	..
Do. (7th)	91.4	81.1	83	..	?	?
Jask						
Muskat	83.0	76.9	82	..	?	..
Do. (7th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.3	87.4	82	..	9.38	..
Rawalpindi	100.2	78.1	74	..	18.36	—
Lahore	102.2	80.2	79	..	14.63	..
Sirsa	101.8	77.7	79	0.05	12.95	..
Ambala	94.9	75.1	81	..	16.79	—2.
Delhi	96.3	..	74	..	14.97	—5.
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.7	84.5	72	..	22.29	0.9
Mainpuri	97.0	80.8	76	..	16.10	—4.6
Jhansi	97.9	75.7	70	..	21.69	—3.78
Cawnpore	96.8	80.9	77	..	21.32	—7.17
Allahabad	93.6	79.9	79	..	34.35	3.71
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	110.9	85.6	68	..	4.43	2.20
Karachi	89.1	79.0	87	..	6.21	0.31
Ajmer	94.6	82.6	61	..	14.59	—2.96
Jaipore	98.3	83.1	62	..	21.63	1.89
Kotah	97.6	82.6	67	..	21.52	—1.25
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.6	79.0	85	..	8.74	—3.45
Dwarka	88.1	80.2	91	0.28	13.48	0.28
Veraval	84.1	79.4	88	..	10.91	—4.83
Rajkot	91.6	76.8	94	1.05	23.34	—0.54
Bhavnagar Para	92.8	77.6	90	..	27.87	11.05
Surat	84.1	71.7	96	0.16	42.68	7.91
Ahmedabad	91.6	71.7	97	2.21	32.48	6.98
Dessa	99.3	76.1	93	1.37	22.65	1.56
Neemuch	93.3	74.6	88	..	24.09	0.48
Indore	87.5	71.9	95	1.06	21.54	—3.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.3	74.5	87	2.30	40.80	—4.81
Saugor	88.4	70.0	86	0.88	29.42	—7.81
Hoshangabad	90.7	73.4	91	0.87	41.88	2.46
Khandwa	86.6	73.7	96	0.29	23.35	1.16
Akola	84.6	72.6	95	0.15	19.20	—4.47
Amraoti	85.0	75.7	95	0.10	22.44	—2.29
Nagpur	85.7	75.4	95	0.42	32.07	—5.56
Chanda	86.9	76.6	96	2.04	28.86	—10.88
Raipur	89.7	78.6	88	1.15	37.17	—1.38
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.0	79.8	89	0.01	60.83	—0.17
Ratnagiri	85.1	76.8	93	0.01	10876	21.11
Mormugao	84.8	74.9	96	0.40	99.49	19.22
Karwar	84.3	74.5	93	0.28	13237	28.51
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	77.9	71.1	88	1.72	19.84	5.81
Ahmednagar	87.1	69.5	89	0.30	12.23	—0.91
Poona	84.6	71.5	83	..	25.75	9.12
Sholapur	88.5	72.3	86	..	18.55	1.77
Bijapur	90.2	69.4	81	..	9.38	—0.44
Belgaum	79.7	66.5	94	..	74.27	39.48
Aurangabad	84.3	70.4	92	0.12	19.17	—0.16
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.1	71.8	93	1.92	43.72	14.25
Hyderabad	84.6	71.0	92	0.33	29.37	10.08
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.3	78.9	91	0.79	122.25	20.51
Calicut	83.8	74.4	94	0.67	88.41	5.03
Cochin	84.6	74.2	91	0.58	66.94	0.71
Colombo	87.4	79.2	84	..	16.87	—0.58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	75.4	93	0.55	18.22	—1.26
Bellary	95.0	74.6	67	..	5.30	—1.90
Cuddapah	97.5	77.8	58	..	12.80	—2.30
Madras	95.1	76.6	72	0.01	12.67	0.33
Bangalore	86.1	66.8	84	0.12	10.70	—2.71
Coimbatore	91.0	71.9	71	..	2.56	—1.66
Trichinopoly	97.1	74.2	71	0.26	6.85	—1.36
Mangalore	94.3	78.5	81	0.08	7.43	—0.81

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 8th September 1914 was 29.951 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The depression in the Central Provinces has disappeared but the rain has been moderately heavy in the belt alonghead the Peninsula; to the north of this rainfall has been very scanty. Temperature has been high in Rajputana; another depression appears to be forming in the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Central Provinces north, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Assam, South-east Bengal, Orissa, Central India, Konkan, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, hills of United Provinces Punjab, south Hyderabad, South-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Monywa three inches; Shillong, Cherrapunji and Chittagong one, Barisal two, False Point and Chaibassa one, Deesa one and a half, Rajkot and Ahmedabad two, Indore and Saugor one, Jubbulpore and Chanda two, Raipur and Malegaon one and a half, Nizamabad two and Gopalpur three.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in east Madras coast and Punjab.

The Indian Ocean report:—Pressure at Mauritius continues very high and conditions in the Indian Ocean somewhat unfavourable for India.

Arabian Sea Report:—The mail steamer from Aden reports winds of about average strength.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, 7th September 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.759	inches.
Temperature of Air	82.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8	,,
Dew Point	76.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.821	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	7.4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0	,,
Minimum do. do.	78.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,SSE,SW,WSW,SW	
Movement of Wind do.	195	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.09	inches
Total fall during month	0.57	,,
Do. do. year	60.97	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th September	0.01	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sep.	h. m.	ft. in	Sep	h. m.	ft. in.
TU	8	m 1 14	27 0	8	m 6 57	18 1
		1 12 a	26 10		7 17a	16 7
W	9	m 1 45	26 3	9	m 7 24	18 9
		2 35 a	26 4		7 41 a	16 11
THU	10	m 2 18	26 1	10	m 7 51	19 7
		1 59 a	25 9		8 7 a	17 4
F	11	m 2 55	25 6	11	m 8 20	20 4
		2 23 a	25 0		8 40a	17 14
AT	12	m 3 41	24 10	12	m 8 56	21 4
		3 2 a	24 3		9 27 a	18 5
SUN	13	m 4 45	24 4	13	m 10 18	22 2
		3 57 a	23 7		10 41 a	18 16
M	14	m 6 16	24 4	14	m 1 19 a	22 0
		5 27 a	23 2			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sep.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 8 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 9 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,, 10 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,, 11 (Friday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 46m.
,, 12 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 45m.
,, 13 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 44m.
,, 14 (Monday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 43m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept 4th 7h 31·2 p.m. Last Quarter Sept. 12th 11h 18·2 p.m. New Moon 20th 3h 9·8 a.m. First Quarter 26th 5h 39·0 p.m.

COUNTESS BEATEN.

RUSSIAN DIGNITARY IN A DUNGEON.

The following semi-official communique published at St. Petersburg on August 12, states:—

"Thirty-six Russians who passed the summer at Baden-Baden and other South German health resorts left for Russia on August 3, Among the tourists were the wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, the Countess Vorontsoff, with her two daughters Countess Scheremcheff and Demidoff, Mme Pobiedonostseff, Countess Orloff Davidoff, Baron Korff, Baron Knorring, ex-Russian Minister at Darmstadt, and M. Schebeko, a member of the Council of Empire.

"At Hamburg the military authorities declared the party were prisoners, made them alight from the train and prevented them from going on for several days. Thanks to the intervention of the Spanish Consul the Russians were eventually allowed to proceed, but at Neumunster, on the receipt of a telegram from Berlin, M. Schebeko was suddenly arrested and forced into a compartment with a guard of soldiers with bayonets in their hands, while a crowd cried 'Shot him!'

BLOWS WITH RIFLES.

"M. Schebeko was subsequently put into prison, where he spent 24 hours in a dungeon with thieves. When the countess Vorontsoff lodged a protest, drunken and furious soldiers entered her carriage and turned her out with blows from the butt ends of their rifles. With great difficulty the Russians proceeded on their journey, but at Rensburg they were again dragged out of their carriage and roughly handled

"At Flensburg the Germans detached the coach in which the Russians were travelling and sent it back for four hours The journey from Baden-Baden to the Danish frontier took seven days."

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Steare's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

THE ONLY GENUINE ROSKOPF PATENT

Sole Agents

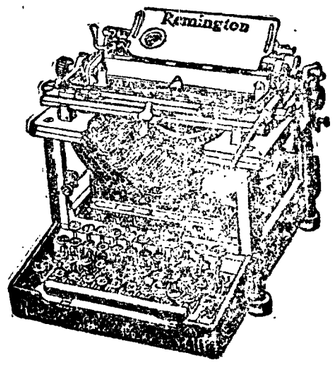
ABRECHT & Co

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY RANGOON.

Can be had from all respectable watch-merchants.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—289, Hornby Road, FORT.

RECENT REMINGTON RECORDS.



The largest Typewriter order ever placed in India was for

REMINGTONS

A few Record Typewriter Sales for India:

THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA—Order for Forty Gurmukhi Remingtons.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT—Order for fifty Remingtons.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH—Order for 200 Remingtons.

RANGOON—Order for 24 Remingtons.

And these are only just a few.

There are more REMINGTONS in use in India today than of all other makes put together.

THE BEST TYPEWRITER backed up by the BEST SERVICE.

Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.

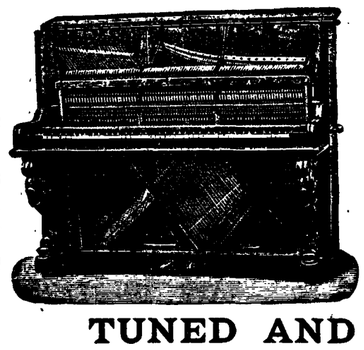
14. BRANCHES—Distributed all over India.

Responsible Representatives and Travelling Expert Mechanics visit every District Centre in the Presidency.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Hornby Road. BOMBAY.



PIANOS

ORGANS

TUNED AND REPAIRED

TERMS MODERATE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A. F. SOUNDY

SEA CROFT

OLABA RECLAMATION, BOMBAY.

DR. C. S. MARDEN'S]

INSPIRATIONAL

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation: The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is personally useful and helpful.

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A BOOK REPLETE WITH MESSAGES OF INSPIRATION FOR EVERY READER.

"I think the chapter in this book are the most effective and inspiring I have read. They make one want to be something better. Had I read them ten or fifteen years ago I should have been a different person now."—H. J. Cropley.

YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS.

"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels ,this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—Brooklyn Times.

PUSHING TO THE FRONT.

Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.

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A Book of Inspiration and Incentive to Young and Old.

"A healthy book which encourages everything that is manly and straightforward."—New Orleans Picayune.

THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT.

"This is one of those inspiring, reasonable and valuable books that are bringing new life and new power to so many thousands all over our country and all over the world today.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

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SELF-INVESTMENT.
PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY.
HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.
EVERY MAN A KING.

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BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL Co.

OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 imp gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.

Chemists,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"GWALIOR RACES."

"AUTUMN MEETING"

23rd, 25th and 27th November 1914.

For Prospectus apply to the

Honorary Secretary.

GWALIOR RACES, GWALIOR,

I. C

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Sept. 7.

SS Subadar — Crebbin — Calcutta Aug. 1.
SS Ocean — Christiansen — Calcutta Aug. 27

Sept. 8.

SS Gryfevale — Steef — Birkenhead Aug. 9
S.S. Aratoon Apcar — Walton Calcutta Aug. 14

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8.

S.S. City of Calcutta — Miller — Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

S.S. Nankin — Manley — Calcutta via Colombo

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer — Anatolea — for Hull etc.

S.S. Subadar:—The Asiatic S N Coy's steamer Subadar, 3,087 tons, Captain N. J. Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta which port she had left on August 1st, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,460 tons, Captain T. L. Christiansen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta which port she had left on August 27, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Gryfevale:—The steamer Gryfevale, 2,840 tons, Captain J. W. Steel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead which port she had left on August 9, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nankin:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Nankin, 4,250 tons, Captain G. Manley, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Aratoon Apcar:—The steamer Aratoon Apcar, 4,510 tons, Captain H. J. Walton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 14, with a general cargo.

Tuesday, September 8th, 1914.

V. DOCK.

Hed Steamer	Capt.		Agents
Subadar	Ookerji	P Y. S. N. & Co	
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. S. N. & Co	
Rheintels	Sivers	Dock manager	
Othello	Lalvernce	J. F. & Co	
Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.	
Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N Co	
Ovil Orna	Hewith	M M. & Co	
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co	

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S N Co Ld.
Nadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld

H. W. P. D.

Saraonati	Moola	B O. S. N. Co
Irrawadi	Goolam	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Anatolia	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Assyria	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Afreame	Kork	T. M. & Co
Arankola	Alexander	
Angora	Learmount	M. M & Co.
Aratoon Apcar	Walton	The Bombay & Co
Sandra	Maude	M. M. & Co
Blesmoor	Blakey	H M. Sosetri.
Bahreia	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co.
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
City of Exeter	Roe	K. N. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	
Dewa	Evans	
Euryalus	Bignold	M. M. & Co
Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co
Egra	Chiwas	M. M. & Co.
Friesland	Rocking	Dock Manager
Guitata	Cave	M. M. & Co
Gryfevale	Steel	
Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandass	P &O. S. N. Co
Hejaz	Fisher	NP. NE. T. M. & Co
Jelunga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Kheivtan	Macmillan	M. & A. Co.
Karadema	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
Manora	Morton	B. M. & Co
Jetset	Kemmerzeen	W. & A. G. & Co
Okura	Peck	M. M. & Co
Ormara	McLean	
Ocean	Christiansen	
Rokard Nordrook	Hunn	F. P. Campbell
Sena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Risaldar	Bullen	T. M. & Co
Stephnotes	Robinson	A. Y. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Daizil	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	The Bombay & Co
Subedar	Crebblin	T. M. & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Uruna	Tallent	M. M. & Co
Varuna	Bova	J. F. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Wartura	Thompson	Dock Manager

EXPORTS.

Sept. 8.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

ANATOLIA (s) 2,500 tons, manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR KOBE.

JINSEN MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

JINSEN MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

JINSEN MARU (s 15 bales wool, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR TOKIO.

JINSEN MARU (s) 15 bales wool, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

ORIENTAL (s) 150 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

ORIENTAL (s) 3 cases butter, J. Rockfeller and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Barjora from Bushire, Agents M. M. and Co.—10 cases cassia, 76 cases assafœtids, 27 bags gum, 180 bundles and 1,828 bags dates 19 bundles dry fish, 23 cases indigo, 19 bags A. kernels, 150 bags rice, 194 bags English coke, 452 drums lubricating oil, 54 drums castor oil, 32 crates pomegranates, 5 bundles attari, 7 bags rosebuds, 1 bale paper, 72 bags linseed, 22 bundles wool, 2 bales rugs, 69 bags tamarind, 179 bags pepper, 151 chests and 63 cases tea, 439 bundles and 500 pieces d. wood planks, 71 bundles and 12 cases specie.

S. S. Ormora from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—150 casks cement, 16 cases candles, 7 packages drugs 2 cases cordials, 3 packages whisky, 1 cask glass bottles, 12 bundles buckets, 1 case ivory waste, 5 drums nut oil, 3 cases sardines, 140 drums paint, 4 bundles paper, 3 bundles copper sheets, 6 bundles brass sheets, 105 cases milk, 311 cases provisions and oilman stores, 3 cases soap, 2 cases confectionery.

S. S. Ocean from Calcutta, Agents The Bombay Co.—6,120 tons coal.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 7th.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	2,600
Imports	1,080

Spot prices unchanged.

London, Sept. 7th.

Calcutta linseed Sept.-Oct.; 50

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 8th September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 2 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE

Rates are unchanged and the market is quiet with little doing.

Quotations:—

		d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	3 13/16
D D. mail	1	3¾
T. T. forward. Oct. ..	1	3 27/32
T. T. forward. Nov. ..	1	3 7/8
T. T. forward. Dec. ..	1	3 29/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	3 31/32
60 d/s Japan ..	149 (with war risk)	

BULLION

In the local market bar silver is easier and there is little business doing. Bar gold is very steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	8	0
Australian bar gold	25	8	0
Sovereigns.. (dragons)	15	0	0
Bar silver ready (cum duty)	74	14	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 5th September 1914.

Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway *19	21,877
B B. & C. I. Railway 64	77,112

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was no doing in the Paper Market to-day and the Share Market remained closed.

COTTON.

There is very little doing for forward delivery. Last night good Broach advanced to Rs. 213 and the market opened to-day at this rate. Prices are irregular and frequent fluctuations occur, but the least covering by speculators is sufficient to cause a rise. The closing rate for good Broach this evening is Rs. 212 and for fully good Bengal Rs. 146.

In ready cotton there is also a small business passing, mills and some Japan shippers being buyers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing fresh to report in the Seeds Markets which remain quiet with very little business doing.

Wheat continues firm and business has been done in ready white Karachi Bungla at Rs. 6.10. O.R.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	641 Bales
Wheat	8,414 Cwts.
Linseed	924 "
Rape, Rai. etc.	Nil. "
Gingellyseed	Nil. "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	288 "
Castorseed	2,492 "
Rice	1,282 "
Myrabollams	262 "
Cotton seed	5,166 "
Mowraseed	60 "
Gram	3,088 "
Jowar	Nil. "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	1,028 "

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 8th, 14.		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to Sept 8th 1913		June 1st to Sept 8th 1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In	Ct	In	Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	01	60	83	65	27	48	41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	03	62	61	75	96	52	55
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	00	64	97	75	03	52	22
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0	00	72	35*	78	79	52	19

*Inclusive of rainfall on the 6th on which day there was no rain.

CALCUTTA BAILIFF'S CASE.

CONVICTION QUASHED IN THE HIGH COURT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Justices Teunon and Sharfuddin yesterday delivered judgment in the review of bailiff Meredith's case. They quashed the conviction, and ordered the fine imposed by Mr. Swinhoe, Presidency Magistrate, to be remitted.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	10,63,416	2	6
Subscriptions from East Khandesh (1st instalment)	10,600	0	0
Seth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai and Seth Jamnabhai Bhagubhai	5,000	0	0
The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association	5,000	0	0
The Hon. Treasurer of the I. I. R. Fund, Nasik	3,220	7	4
The public of Bansda State	2,603	4	0
The Rewa Kantha and Panch Mahals Branch of the Fund	2,500	0	0
Earnest A. Goll, Esq.	2,500	0	0
The New High School (Masters and Boys)	2,276	0	0
The Chief of Manavadar State	2,000	0	0
Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.	2,000	0	0
The Hon. Treasurer, St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay	1,943	12	3
The Chief of Miraj (Junior)	1,500	0	0
The Rewa Kantha and Panch Mahals Branch of the I. I. Relief Fund	1,130	0	0
The Hon. Treasurer and Treasury Officer, Palanpur	1,111	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.	1,074	8	0
The Chief of Kurundwad (Junior)	500	0	0
Messrs. Kahn Kahn & Co.	600	0	0
The Manager, Mandwa State, Mandwa	501	0	0
Haji Abdula Alli Reza	500	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusji and Co.	500	0	0
P. A. Hormusji Esq.	500	0	0
The Dewan of Savanur State	500	0	0
The United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay Offertory per Rev. R. M. Gray	500	0	0
The Treasury Officer, Bijapur, on account of subscriptions collected in his District	461	0	0
The Assistants of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.	468	0	0
The Rev. Principal, Teaching Staff and Children of St. Teresa's School, Girgaum	450	0	0
Major J. A. F. R. Oldfield	300	0	0
E. M. Carrel Esq.	300	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. Kahn and Kahn	300	0	0
F. S. Taleyarkhan Esq.	230	4	0
Framji Bomanji Jeejeebhoy Esq.	200	0	0
M. Tayabji Esq., District Judge, Ratnagiri Branch	200	0	0
The Huzur Establishment of the Collector Thana	200	0	0
The Native Clerical Staff of the P. and O.	178	8	0
The Staff of the Political Dept. of the Secretariat	172	2	0
W. P. Cowie, Esq. I.C.S.	164	12	0
W. S. Nicholas, Esq.	150	0	0
Subscription collected by the Salsette Mamlatdar	150	0	0
The Bombay Office Staff of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	116	8	0
Furdoonji Bomanji Jeejeebhoy Esq.	101	0	0
E. A. Parker Esq.	100	0	0
The Staff of the Holland and Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.	100	0	0
Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Solicitors	100	0	0
Dr. S. S. Bottlewalla	100	0	0
Edulji Byramji Hodiwalla Esq.	100	0	0
Balak Ram Esq., I.C.S.	100	0	0
A. P. Cama Esq.	100	0	0
The Offertories of the Church of St. Mary	94	3	0
Mrs. Joyce Graham (monthly subscription)	60	0	0
The Establishment of the Salsette Mamlatdars	55	0	0
Messrs. Batliboi and Batliboi and their Staff	51	0	0
N. B. L.	50	0	0
R. J. Dubash Esq.	30	0	0
T. A. Akbar Esq.	30	0	0
Dr. Nagindas Manecklal	25	0	0
S. A. Gupte Esq. Malegaon	25	0	0
H. P. Dastur Esq.	25	0	0
"A Parsi" H. A. B.	25	0	0
City Magistrate's Office Collections	18	9	0
Dr. B. S. Patkar	10	0	0
Byramji N. Forbes Esq.	10	0	0
S. D. Bhedwar Esq.	10	0	0
S. E. Kurwa Esq.	10	0	0
J. N. Mehta Esq.	10	0	0
K. D. Ghaswalla Esq.	5	0	0
D. R. Poukshe Esq. Pleader, Malegaon Dist.	5	0	0
Kisangri Anandgri Esq.	5	0	0
Ardeshir Byramji Daver Esq.	3	0	0
Total	11,16,975	0	1

The Honorary Secretaries would be glad if subscribers to the Fund would make their Cheques and donations payable to the order of the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Kt., (Bank of Bombay).

CORRECTIONS.

In the Subscription List published on the 8th, amounts of Rs. 50 and Rs. 50 were acknowledged as having been received from Rao Bahadur P. V. Joshi and Messrs. H. C. Soundy and Co., respectively. These subscriptions were sent by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, J.P., and Mr. H. C. Soundy.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	60,568
Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthorn, Honorary Secretary:—	
H. H. the Maharaja Saheba of Jamnagar ...	2,000
Kunvari Shri Baijilalba ...	500
Kunvari Shri Pratapba ...	500
H. H. the Jam Saheb's Staff.	364
Kumar Shri Debisinghji of Jamnagar ...	350
Kumar Shri Juvansinghji of Jamnagar ...	350
Mr. & Mrs. Mermanji Pestonji.	350
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Antia and family ...	175
Darbar Raning Vala of Babra.	150
Sheth Abdul Latib Jamal ...	125
Sheth Tar Mahamed Jamal ...	100
Sheth Abdul Sukur Haji ...	100
Dr. E. H. Adye ...	50
Sheth Haji, Hasam Haji Dawood ...	10
Sheth Haji Isa Haji Dawood ...	10
Sheth Merbhai Ismailji ...	5
Sheth Musabhai Usman ...	5
Sheth Isabhai Usman ...	5
Sheth Vali Muhamad Jamal..	5
Seth Khan Mahamad Haji Mahamad ...	5
Sheth Abdul Karim Tur Mahamad ...	5
	Rs. 5,134
Mrs. Dinbai Framji Shapurji ...	150
Mrs. Jerbai N. Wadia ...	1,000
Mrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee ...	50
Mrs. Strelley ...	10
Miss Hollums ...	10
Mrs. Cecil Burns ...	50
Bandra Ladies, per Mrs. D'Monte:—	Rs.
Mrs. D. J. D'Monte ...	100
Mrs. D. J. Ferreira ...	100
Miss Sarah Valladares ...	5
Mrs. Aurora Fernandes ...	5
Mrs. D. Fernandes ...	5
Mrs. J. P. Gonsalves ...	5
Mrs. A. Pereira ...	5
Mrs. Mary Miranda ...	5
Mrs. J. B. Fernandes ...	5
Mrs. M. D'Souza ...	5
Mrs. Rose Fonseca ...	5
G M. C. ...	5
Other Catholic Ladies ...	10
	260
Per Miss Wickham, Rajkot:—	Rs.
Proceeds 2 annas Fund ...	66
Proceeds 4 annas Fund ...	48
	114
Ladies of Bansda State, per H. H. the Rani of Bansda ...	711
Mrs. K. H. Golvala ...	10
Dutch Branch, per Major Pottinger:—	Rs.
Major R. S. Pottinger ...	100
Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll ...	50
Kumar Shri Bhavsinghji ...	50
Khan Saheb Pallonji Bezonji.	50
Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji's Sons ...	35
Mr. K. R. Nanjiani ...	25
Mistri Madhavji Jammal ...	50
Sha Tokersey Pitamber ...	20
Mr. Dinshaw Pallonji ...	20
Mr. N. M. Billimoria ...	20
Subscribers below Rs. 20 ...	80
	505
Mrs. Th. J. de Lima ...	5
Mr. Byramjee N. Forbes ...	[illegible]
Mrs. Gajrubai Gore ...	[illegible]
Dr. Miss. H. Gomes ...	[illegible]
Miss Nina da Gama ...	[illegible]
Children of the Z. B. M. Beni Israel School ...	2
Miss Purshotamdas Mangaldas ...	10
Per Mrs. Stanyon ...	2
Students and Staffs U. F. Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School at Girgaum, Ambroli, and Gowalia Tank Road ...	6
Mrs. Framjee Hormusjee Bomonjee Settna, daughters and daughter-in-law ...	301
Per Lady Petit ...	2,087
H H. Rani of Mansa Mahikatha ...	300
	Rs. 71,56

Mr. J. B. Petit—1,000 pairs cotton socks.

Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir—7 pieces cotton

Anonymous—5 wool scarves, 2 pair. socks.

Mr. Banasjee D. Dubash—Warm cloth ing.

Miss Wickham—Operation cloths and books.

Mrs. Anthony—6 pairs slippers.

Mrs. Bell—Old linen.

Mr. M. H. Allarakhia—1,500 toothbrus' sticks for Indian Troops.

Mr. K. B. Shroff—Warm clothing and socks.

A sympathiser—Warm clothing.

Members Salvation Army, per Majo Gore—6 doz. handkerchiefs, 2½ doz. fac towels, 3 shirts and boot-laces.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik—Blankets and book

E. L. H.—1 doz. handkerchiefs, ¼ doz socks.

A sympathiser per Mr. F. H. Nowrojee— 1 doz. pair puttees.

Mrs. Bhica Bennet—551 yards flannel.

Per Mrs. Emmanuel, Alibag—Old line and books.

Mrs. H. Vakil—Warm clothing.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Igatpur per Bible Society—100 New Testaments.

Mrs. Dinsha Bennett—190 yards silve grey flannel.

Mr. P. R. B. Mody—20 yards flannel

Three friends—1,500 cigarettes.

Mrs. Jones—Warm underwear.

Girls of Mahomedan Orphanage—6 do milk covers.

Mrs. Veerbaiji Dinshaw Buxey—1 sheets, 12 doz., handkerchiefs.

Mrs. T. C. Batliwala—15 yards whit muslin.

Mrs. Goolbai M. Luronja—6 rugs.

Miss. S. A. A. Zarthooli—6 sweaters.

Mrs. D. Mullen—6 sweaters.

Mrs. Crawshaw—1,000 cigarettes, warm dressing gown and books.

Mrs. P. Godrez—4 sweaters.

Some Parsee Ladies—11 rugs, 12 pairs warm socks, 12 pieces muslin, 2 overcoats and old linen.

Mrs. R. Chiggon—247 yards Madras cloth, 40 yards drill.

A Parsee Lady—24 yards linen, overcoat and magazines.

Mrs. P. Dadakhan—50 yards flannel.

Mrs. Baimai M. Mody—44 yards flannel

Messrs. Oomrigar V. Doctor—30 yards sheeting.

Mrs. Dixon Short—66 yards towels.

Mrs. T. W. Bonner—11 pair socks, 1 doz., silk handkerchiefs, 1 doz. towels knitted coat, old linen and books.

Books and magazines—A sympathiser, Ladies Anglo-Indian Association, Mrs. Strelley, A Chummery, A Friend, Mrs. J. M. Moses, Mrs. Ben Hick, Mr. Rustomji M. Cooper, Mrs. Odwell, Mrs. W. Brookes.

Will those who can spare warm clothes for women and children bring them in to the Central Office of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, 4, Waterloo Mansions, as soon as possible?

The above office will be closed at 4 o'clock this afternoon (Wednesday) to allow those working in the office to attend the Cinematograph entertainment in aid of the Fund.

ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

For the guidance of ladies who are desirous of making or providing garments specially for the use of Indian Troops, the following list is suggested:—

Warm shirts.
Warm vests.
Warm socks.
Warm bed jackets.
Warm bed socks.
Mufflers.
Balaclava caps.
Lohis (thin woolen blankets).

THE IMPERIAL WAR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—We have been assured by his Excellency the Governor in his letter appearing in your yesterday's issue that no distinction will be observed between officer and private, whether European or Indian in utilising the Imperial War Fund, and that it is also intended to give some help to the poor classes of the civil population who may have been thrown into acute distress owing to the war and through no fault of their own, for which his Excellency deserves our deep gratitude. But no thought has been given to the most miserable state of those of middle classes who have been thrown out of employment owing to several Austrian, German and other firms having been closed. I would therefore bring to the notice of his Excellency and his Government the necessitity of making some provision for those unfortunate clerks specified above. By this I do not mean that the Imperial War Fund should be partly utilized towards them, but would suggest that the unfortunate Indians, who have to depend solely on their monthly income, and who have large families to maintain, should be taken up by Government Departments in Bombay temporarily at least or should be accommodated in the B. B. & C. I. Railway or G.I.P. Railway or other firms such as Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., where the work must be decidedly very heavy. Government should therefore insist on their employing at least some till the War ends. It will be seen that the case of those out of employment is worse than the poor classes in that the latter require less money, which can easily be earned, than the former, who, being respectable must live in good localities where the rents are very heavy to speak nothing of other necessaries of life, prices of which have considerably gone high. It is, therefore, essential that Government should take early steps to relieve those and their dependents now unemployed.—Yours etc.

JAYAKAR.

BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—In consequence of the appeal made in India for subscriptions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, I have abstained heretofore from asking for funds for the Belgian Red Cross, and should not do so now, were it not that, already, a number generously disposed have kindly sent me substantial help for the above-named fund.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to convey to them my gratitude and to mention that Mr. Robert W. Watson, Manager of the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris (French Bank), Bombay, and Vice-Consul for Belgium, will forward a receipt for any subscription kindly sent.

I should esteem it a favour if you will insert this letter in your valued paper in a prominent place and tender you my best thanks in anticipation.—Yours etc.

ROBERT CHAIDRON.
Consul for Belgium,
Edward House, Merewether Road,
Bombay, September 8.

INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The Bengal Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund totals Rs. 3.18,000 including Mr. A. Birkmyre Rs. 15,000 and Messrs. Yule and Co. and Shaw Wallace and Co., Rs. 10,000 each.

TINNEVELLY, Sept. 8.

At a meeting here yesterday Rs. 1,15,000 was subscribed to the War Fund.

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

The Rani of Wadhwan has given Rs. 1,000 to the Ladies' Depot of the Madras War Fund.

"THE MAGISTRATE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have offered their patronage to our entertainment and will be present at one of the performances.

I have gratefully to acknowledge further contributions.

A. Forbes Smith, Esq., 3 cases John Haig whisky.

D. F. Mulla, Esq., Bar-at-Law, 1 case whisky.

Mrs. Polacek, Carlton Hotel, 500 cigarettes.

S. Velinkar, Esq., Bar-at-Law, 500 cigarettes.

Messrs. Mongini Bros., 300 Massaiina Cigars.

We should be glad of more whisky, beer, gin, sweets, cigar and cigarettes.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. BINNING,
Hon. Secy., Bombay A. D. C.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races.
Quadranguiar Cricket Match: Mahomedans vs. Parsis, (Third Day) 12 noon.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 10.

Bombay High Court, Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency vs Hindus, (First Day) 11-30 a.m.

FRIDAY, September 11.

Parsi New Year Eve, Bank Holiday.
English Mail Steamer Moldavia due.
Subscription Dance of Ex-soldiers' Society in aid of Lady Willingdon's War Relief Fund, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency vs. Hindus, Second Day), 12 noon.

SATURDAY, September 12.

Parsi New Year Day, Bank Holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency vs. Hindus, (Third Day), 12 noon.
Poona Races.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30

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Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

TROUSDELL.—Aug. 25th, at Mussoorie, the wife of H. F. Trousdell, Allahabad, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOSEPH.—Aug. 26th, at New Town, Madras, Harriet, the dearly beloved wife of L. C. P. Joseph, Pollachi.

WALE.—Aug. 25th, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Minna Mary, the beloved wife of T. E. Wale, of the R. I. M. Dockyard, Calcutta.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel H Stanley Reed, A.-D.-C., Commanding.

Sept. 8.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week ending, 12th instant.—Corpl. R. C. Lowndes.
2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m. PARADE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
3. Thursday evening, the 10th instant.—Dismounted drill at the Cathedral Boys' High School, 6 p.m.
4. Friday, the 11th instant.—Combined drill with 33rd Cavalry. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. Dress—Drill Order with arms.
5. Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters, Council Road, immediately, and obtain a receipt for same.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Light. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Sept. 8.

288. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters on Thursday next, 10th instant at 7-0 p.m.
Dress:—Plain Clothes, every member is hereby ordered to attend these parades.
290. Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade for Infantry drill at Headquarters every Wednesday evening at 6-15 p.m.
Commencing from Wednesday evening 9th instant.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept 9.

756. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending September 12th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m. as strong as possible.
"B" Company, daily at 7-30 a.m. Plain Clothes.
"C" Company, Wednesday, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday and Friday. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress—Uniform Drill Order with helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gym. Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki. Topees of any pattern.

RECRUITS.

"A" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.
"C" Company daily at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.
"F" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.

757. Clothing. It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.
753. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday 10th instant "B" Coy. Recruits only.
Friday 11th instant "C" Coy. Recruits only.
Saturday 12th inst. "F" Company Recruits only.
Sunday 13th instant "D" Coy. Recruits only.
759. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" (Cyclist) Company:—
No. 6539 Cy. L. Royal and No. 8097 Cy. F. Crichton.
760.—Extract from Divisional Orders dated 7th instant is republished for information:—
No. 866. The following telegram dated 6th September 1914 from the Adjutant-General in India is published for information:—
"22220/8 (A.G. 7) Reference paragraph 445 King's Regulations.
Number applications from Officers for employment on Active Service is seriously hampering Telegraph Department at Simla and causing much extra work at Army Head-Quarters. Any such applications will in future be treated as serious breach discipline."

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain.
Adjutant, Bombay, Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March..."Under Freedom's Flag"...Nowowieski.
(1) Intermezzo "Demoiselle Chic Parisian Sketches. ... Fletcher.
(2) Valse Caprice "Bal Masque" ... Fletcher.
Valse ..... "Gently Gliding" ..... Lincke.
Selection ..... "La Traviata" ..... Verdi.
Morceau ... "Le Long du Missouri" ...Christine.
Selection ... "The Girl from Utah" ... Rubens.
Two Step ... "Skuse Crabapple" ... Thurban.
National Anthems (i) "Belgium" (ii) "Russia" (iii) "France" (iv) "Japan."
"God Save the King Emperor."

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning, the 10th September at 10-30 O'clock.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury need not attend on Thursday, but are required to do so on Friday, the 11th September at 11-30 a.m.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Govind Damodar Joshi, a commission agent residing at Thakurdwar, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 535 from his coat on Monday night.

WOMAN SUICIDE.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Corbner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan woman named Husainbee aged about thirty.

The evidence showed that the deceased had been ailing for some time past, and had been out of her mind. On Monday evening during the absence of her husband from home she poured kerosine oil on her clothes and set fire to herself. She was subsequently found dead.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. yesterday four attacks and four deaths from plague, and one attack and one death from cholera were recorded in Bombay city. There were no cases of small-pox. The four plague attacks were reported from Mandvi, Khetwadi and Girgaum. The total mortality from all causes on Monday was 67, as compared with 73 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 115 in 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday was 1,674 of which 5 were found to be plague infected. Four of these plague rats were caught in B Ward and the other in C Ward.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

A very instructive lecture on "Men's Guiding Star" was delivered by Dr. W. F. Pais, under the auspices and in the hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano on Sunday last. His Grace the Very Revd. Dr. Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay occupied the chair and warmly congratulated the lecturer for dealing with the subject in a masterly manner. With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings of the evening terminated.

A STRUGGLE ON A PROW

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Butterfield charged Babaji Malu and Mahadu Gopal with causing the death of one Narayan by doing a rash and negligent act.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of this case have been previously reported. The accused, who are fishermen, were dismissed from service by the owner of a prow and the deceased was employed in their stead. On 26th July last, the accused went on the prow, picked a quarrel with the deceased, and, in an altercation that ensued, they lifted him up and threw him down into the hold. The deceased received serious injuries, and was removed to hospital, where he died.

The accused's defence was that in the struggle the deceased fell into the hold accidentally.

On the evidence his Lordship convicted the accused and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a fair attendance of members at a meeting of the above club held on Sunday last. The conditions for shooting were not very favourable owing to the continual changes of light which possibly accounted for the low scores returned.

Two 10 Birds Handicap Sweeps were the first item on the programme, the first being won by W. Fraser with a total of 9 points including. I handicap and the second by A. Leeson with a similar score.

The fifth round of C. B. S. A. Medal Competition was then fired. R. Kennedy with 7 kills and 3 points returned a possible and was closely followed by J. Cuningham with 7 kills and 2 handicap and Dr. Suter with 6 kills and 3 handicap.

The Nobel Cup was then shot for, A. Leeson with 2 kills proving the winner, the second prize being divided by D. W. Johnstone and Dr. Suter.

A Double Rise Competition at 5 Pairs of Birds was the concluding event, Dr. Suter with 5 kills and 3 handicap took the first prize and the second prize was divided between Major Bingham and A. Leeson.

A WAY TO HELP ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the present crisis, Britain has received many generous offers of help, both in men and money. Many of these come from her friends and allies in India.

May I take the liberty of suggesting one method of help that may not have occurred to many. Britain requires *work* for those who by reason of being too old, infirm, or for other reasons are not called to the front. These have to support their own families, under trying conditions, and also are bravely trying to help as far as possible to support the families of their fellow workmen who have gone to the front. Local orders to our factories are of course practically nil during this crisis and without orders the factories cannot be kept open for long. The winter is before us and the pinch would be severely felt if workmen are idle for want of work.

If those in authority in India could *anticipate orders* for machinery and goods which require manufacturing in England, and send those orders *at once*, it would do a lot to decrease the privations and sufferings that must come if the war continues through the coming winter.—Yours etc.,

HELP FOR BRITAIN.

IMPROVED SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Operations have been proceeding for some time past in different parts of the Presidency under the supervision of officers belonging to the Agricultural and Sanitary Departments with the object of discovering new or improved sources of water-supply by well-boring. Government consider that it is now desirable to examine the results secured and, if possible, lay down the policy to be pursued in the future. With this object they are pleased to appoint the following Committee:—

President:—Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Members:—Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture. Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, M. Inst. C.E., Sanitary Engineer. Dr. H. H. Mann, D.Sc. Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, Assoc. M. Inst C. E. Mr. W. C. Dooris. Mr. W. M. Schutte.

The Committee should be instructed to consider and advise Government on the following questions:—

(1) what steps are necessary to co-ordinate the operations of the two Departments;

(2) whether the results secured justify the continuance of experiments on a larger scale;

(3) if so, what type of tools and machinery are best adapted for the various geological formations met with in different parts of the Presidency;

(4) whether a sub-soil survey is required; and

(5) generally what can be done to facilitate the supply of water from artesian sources, both for agricultural and sanitary purposes.

The Committee have been requested to arrange for the submission of their report before November 30th, 1914.

FOREIGNERS IN INDIA.

The following notification by the Government of India, Legislative Department, was published in a Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary yesterday:—

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the control of persons entering British India, whether by sea or land, in order to protect the State from danger of anything prejudicial to its safety, interest or tranquillity:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 24 and 25 Vict., c, 67 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Ingress into India Ordiance, 1914.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the district of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti.

2. The Foreigners Ordiance, 1914, shall have effect as if references therein to foreigners, included references also to persons not being foreigners as therein defined, who enter British India, whether by sea or land, after the commencement of this Ordinance, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(1) The power to prohibit entry, conferred by the said Ordiance, shall be exercised, unless the authority exercising the same is satisfied that the exercise thereof is desirable in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity.

(3) For the imprisonment provided by section 4 and 5 (2) of the said Ordinance the following imprisonment shall be substituted, namely, in section 4, one year, and in section 5 (2), one month.

3. This Ordinance shall be construed with, and deemed to be part of, the Foreigners Ordiance, 1914.

SCARICITY IN THE SATARA DISTRICT.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The Collector's report for the month of July shows that practically all those who migrated in search of work have returned to the district. Ample employment for all who needed it was available on the Nira Right Bank Canal works. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief fell from 784 to 696. Public health was normal. Cattle were in fair condition, and green grass is available for grazing. The total amount issued as loans for land improvements including wells in the scarcity tract amounted to upwards of Rs. 27,000 by the close of the month.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSIS V. MAHOMEDANS.

ZOROASTRIANS BAT A SECOND TIME.

A BRILLIANT START AND AN EVENTUAL COLLAPSE.

The international contest between the Parsis and the Mahomedans was resumed yesterday, more than 1,000 spectators witnessing the start. Overnight the Parsis had made 176, to which the Mahomedans had made a feeble response with a total of 72. The Parsis thus entered upon their second venture yesterday with a favourable balance of 104, but their second effort did not realise much, being all disposed of for 114. The game thus stands at present in a somewhat interesting position. A lead of 104, which the Parsis had on the first innings, would not count for much on a fast and dry wicket, but on the conditions of pitch which are likely to obtain to-day it is sure to prove a substantial one and might even prove a winnnig lead. The Mahomedans have now to make 219 runs to win the match. This cannot be regarded as an altogether hopeless task for them to perform in view of the fine batsmen that they have got, and their proved pluck on various previous occasions. But it is a total that is sure to take a lot of coming in, if they have to bat to-day on the same kind of wicket that their opponents had to yesterday.

A SENSATIONAL GAME.

Yesterday's play was marked by even more sensational incidents than that on the previous day. Indeed yesterday's game might, without exaggeration, be described as one of the most sensational seen on the Bombay grounds for a long time. The Parsis entered upon their second venture under the happiest auspices. When with a lead of 104, which must be considered substantial in a low-scoring match they ran up the score to 64 for the first wicket, it appeared as if they were going to top their previous day's score by a substantial margin. Then however, commenced a rot which took everybody by surprise. The second wicket fell without addition to the total and the next two realised only 21. Warden their skipper was sent back with the total at 85, and thenceforward it was a mere procession to and from the wickets, the Parsi batsmen presenting an extremely sorry spectacle. The fifth and sixth wickets also fell without addition and the next four added only 29, the innings closing at 114. It was one of those situations in which batsmen almost invariably appear at a disadvantage. When wickets were falling like nine pins before Tumboowalla, the most successful bowler of the day, the obvious and only course for the later Parsi batsman was to hit out. But after their skipper's dismissal, none of them could muster up the courage to have a bang and the rot continued up to the fall of the ninth wicket. Then Chinoy slogged away and rightly too, regardless of all consequences and assisted by Mirza, he was able to make the second best stand of the day. His success, though not great, pointed out the obvious folly of his early predecessors in not going in for the right sort of game at a critical juncture.

A REMARKABLE PARTNERSHIP.

The greatness of the first-wicket stand by Driver and Elchidana was enhanced by the miserable failure of the later batsmen. The two batsman did not play quite faultless cricket, and each of them could have been sent back before they were actually dismissed. But barring the one chance given by each, the two played excellent cricket. It was not exhilarating but it was undoubtedly correct cricket. Just when they had settled down to scoring, rain came down, rendering the wicket slow, and thereafter it was an extremely difficult task to get the ball away. One can form some idea of the slowness of the game from the fact that only 114 runs were scored after 170 minutes' actual play, and the rate would have been slower still but for Chinoy slogging away shortly before the end. The distinguishing feature of the day's batting was the fine innings of Driver, who is, for his inches, the finest batsman among the Parsis. Going in to open the innings he was the ninth man out, unluckily just failing to carry his bat through. He was in for two hours, and three-quarters for his 47, and he deservedly received an ovation on his return to the pavilion. Elchidana also met with a good reception.

Tumboowalla's splendid bowling performance was worthy of the utmost praise. He kept up a good length throughout, loose deliveries from him being extremely rare. After the rains, the wicket assisted him to some extent, but that should not greatly detract from the merit of his really great performance. Hasan Shah also bowled well, though his trundling was not so effective as that of the Bombay bowler.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Parsis began their second venture with the lead of 104 runs. Driver and Elchidana faced the bowling of Saleh Mahomed, of Kashmere, and Khan Mahomed, of Aligarh. Driver opened by pulling Saleh Mahomed for 2, Elchidana responding with a like number in the first over of Khan Mahomed. Driver then sent up 10 by sending the Kashmere trundler to the leg boundary. Saleh Mahomed sent down a "maiden" over to the batsman, and in the next over, Elchidana sent Khan Mahomed to the eastern boundary. The first ten had come in pretty quick time, but the pace slowed down considerably after that. A shower came down half an hour after the start, interrupting the game for a quarter of an hour. On the re-start Elchidana sent up 20 by sending Saleh Mahomed to the leg for 1. At 26, a double change in the bowlers took place, Aziz relieving Khan Mahomed at the Gymkhana end, and Tumboowalla going on in place of Saleh Mahomed at the Police Court end. The game was extremely dull at his stage, the bowlers keeping up a good length and the batsmen attempting no liberties, with the result that only 31 runs were recorded after an hour's actual play. An unsuccessful appeal for l-b-w was made at this stage against Driver off Tumboowalla. Play was once more interrupted by rain, and an early adjournment was made at 1-25 p.m. for lunch, the scores being Driver 16 (not out), Elchidana 15 (not out) and 1 extra.

The two showers rendered the wicket soft and this led to a considerable slackening of the already slow rate of scoring. On the resumption at 2-45 p.m. after lunch, Elchidana faced Saleh Mahomed who sent down a maiden over from the Gymkhana end. Driver resumed to Tumboowalla, two runs being realised in the over. Another "maiden" over from Saleh Mahomed followed. Elchidana when at 16 edged one of Tumboowalla's deliveries into Usuf Beg's hands in the slips but the Poona man failed to hold the ball. A few singles brought the total to 40. Driver had a "life" at this stage. He lifted one of Tumboowalla's deliveries and was missed by Aziz at mid-on. Hasan Shah now relieved Saleh Mahomed, Driver nicely putting the new bowler to the leg for 4, which was the first boundary hit after the luncheon interval. The half century was soon after signalled.

DULL GAME.

The game was here tediously slow, nearly all the runs coming in singles and that too at pretty long intervals. At 64, Hasan Shah got past Elchidana's defence with a well-pitched delivery. The outgoing batsman had played steady cricket for his 24. He was missed when at 16; otherwise he had played a fine, faultless game (64-1-24). S. M. Chothia, the new-comer, had a brief career at the wickets, playing on to Shah (64-2-0). Kapadia now joined Driver, who was missed a second time, at cover-point by Tumboowalla off Shah and 70 was signalled. Kapadia then stepped out of the crease to hit, and was smartly stumped by Erfani, Tumboowalla being the successful bowler. The Mahomedans had done well in cheaply dismissing Kapadia (71-3-3). Warden, the Parsi skipper, who was the next man in, was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the spectators. Runs continued to come in singles, and 80 crawled up the board with almost provoking slowness. This extreme dulness was then somewhat relieved by Warden who drove Tumboowalla to the northern boundary. The bowler, however, quickly dismissed the Parsi skipper, the ball just taking the bails off.

A ROT SETS IN.

This cheap dismissal of Warden was received with wild cheering by Mahomedan supporters (85-4-10), and the cheering was renewed when, shortly after, Vajifdar, the next man in, lifted Tumboowalla and was beautifully held in the long field by Nazir Hussein (85-5-0). A rot had apparently set in, for without any addition to the total, P. D. Chothia was completely beaten by Hasan Shah (85-6-0). The rot continued Parekh sharing Kapadia's fate before he had scored a single (86-7-0). Elavia who was now associated with Driver did not last long, being held at short leg by Saleh Mahomed off Tumboowalla (90-8-3). Chinoy opened with a single off Tumboowalla. Seven runs later Driver, who had been playing excellent cricket, skied one of Tumboowalla's deliveries and was finely held in the long field by Shah (97-9-47). Driver received quite an ovation on his return to the pavilion. Chinoy secured a four off Tumboowalla and telegraphed the century amid loud cheering. He next cut Shah for 3 and then getting a single off Tumboowalla enabled 110 to be put up on the board. Saleh Mahomed now again took up the attack, Chinoy hitting him to the southern boundary. The end came soon after, Chinoy, who had been playing an exhilarating game, being bowled off his pads, the Parsis' second innings thus closing at 4-30 p.m., with the total at 114 (114-10-17).

Just after the Parsi innings had concluded, a smart shower of rain came down, which rendered further play impossible for the day.

Present scores:—

PARSIS.

1st Innings.

D. D. Driver, run out	3
D. K. Kapadia, b Saleh Mahomed	5
S M. Chothia, c Maslahodin, b Saleh Mahomed	20
J. S. Warden (Capt.), l-b-w, b Tumboowalla	65
M. D. Parekh, b Saleh Mahomed	0
H. Vajifdar, c Shah, b Khan Mahomed	29
P. D. Chothia, b Khan Mahomed	0
J. Elchidana, l-b-w, b Khan Mahomed	3
P. J. Chinoy, b Aziz	6
J. Elavia, not out	18
B. Mirza, c Erfani	8
Extras	19
Total	176

2nd Innings.

D. D. Driver, c. Shah, b. Tumboowalla	47
J. Elchidana, b. Shah	24
S. M. Chothia, b. Shah	0
D. K. Kapadia, st. Erfani, b. Tumboowalla	3
J. S. Warden, (Capt.), b. Tumboowalla	10
H. Vajifdar, c. Nazir Hussein, b. Tumboowalla	9
P. D. Chothia, b. Shah	0
M. D. Parekh, st. Erfani, b. Tumboowalla	0
J. Elavia, c. Saleh Mahomed, b. Tumboowalla	3
P. J. Chinoy, b. Saleh Mahomed	17
B. Mirza, not out	2
Extras	8
Total	114.

MAHOMEDANS.

1st Innings.

S. A. Aziz, c. Chinoy, b. Mirza	5
C. M. Ali (Capt.), run out	2
Maslahodin Khan, b. Elavia	6
S. H. Shah, l-b-w, b. Elavia	7
Feroze Khan, c. S. M. Chothia, b. Mirza.	0
Usuf Beg, c. Chinoy, b. Mirza	8
Nazir Hussein, l-b-w., b. Elavia	7
Khan Mahomed, c. Kapadia, b. Mirza	15
Saleh Mahomed, not out	10
K. Tumboowalla, c. Vajifdar, b. Elavia	0
P. B. Erfani, b. Elavia	12
Total	72

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsis—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Saleh Mahomed	29	32	13	4
Aziz	11	47	1	1
Khan Mahomed	16	61	5	3
Shah	3	5	0	0
Nazir Hussein	2	3	0	0
Tumboowalla	2	7	0	1
Maslahodin	1	2	0	0

Parsis—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Saleh Mahomed	10	18	4	1
Khan Mahomed	5	14	0	0
Aziz	3	3	0	0
Tumboowalla	19	45	2	6
Shah	12	26	3	3

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Elavia	9	27	0	5
Mirza	9	45	1	4

POONA RACING.

NINTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(To be run on Wednesday, 9th September.)

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. Monday 7th September:—

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Kempion 10-7, Polish 10-1, Dalmatia 9-6, Roe Comain 8-7, Cap and Gown 8-7, Hoppner 8-2, Orepesa 7-6, Twa Brigs 7-6, Ute 7-4, Chobham 7-3 and Forfeit 6-13.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Refresher 9-12, Hamara 9-6, Miss Drake 8-13, Vancouver 8-11, Double Chin 8-8, Mil 8-3, Little Speed 8-1, Yvette 7-11, First Venture 7-2, Scotch Plaid 7-0, North 6-5 and Katharos 6-0.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Baloz 9-9, Pendil 9-1, Young Majub 8-11, Malster 8-11, Polish 8-6, Kaharaman 8-5, Master Bill 7-13, Mansal 7-13 and Galiard 7-0.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Spring Daisy 11-12, Pelt 9-6, Miller's Daughter 8-11, Polly Eccles 8-4, and Intrigue 8-2.

THE MEKRAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Clarenceux 10-10, Longboat 10-3, Ali Baba 9-12, Duhallow 9-8, Ambassador 9-2, The Tetrarch 9-2, Good Success 8-13, Aden 8-13, Nasirabad 8-2, Cherub 8-0 and Orcherton 7-0.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dhaman 10-1, Singer 8-13, Terror 8-9, Gowahajmer 8-7, Keggent 8-6, Solar Star 7-11, Sweden 7-9, Harry Johnson 7-5, Young Salanio 7-4, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-4, Tulwar 6-13, Ajmer 6-0, Adonis 6-0 and Grey Ghost II. 6-0.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Longboat 10-2, Mars 9-1, Mulberry 9-0, Alwar 8-12, Aden 8-12, White Silk 8-12, Sadil Malik 8-12, Faleh Khan 8-4, Khedavi Miseer 7-13, Excelsior 7-12, Mohsel 7-5, Powerful 7-1, Luxulyan 6-3 and Jemadar 6-0.

ST. LEGER.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8. 4-10 a.m

The following are the probable starters and jockeys for the St. Leger:—

Drakespear	H. Jones.
Orangemen	F. Bullock.
Black Jester,	Stern.
Dan Russel,	Rickaby.
Glorvina,	Prout.
Evansdale,	W. Huxley.
Trois Temps,	Clark.
Kennymore,	F. Templeman.
Hapsburg,	Foy.
Peter the Hermit,	Watson.
Puyfondu,	Walter Griggs.
Walton Heath,	Donoghue.
Shepherd King,	Jelliss.
King Edgar,	Robbins.
Carrickfergus and Courageous,	Jockeys not named.

Betting:—4 to 1 against Peter Hermit taken; 4 to 11 against Hapsburg; 9 to 2 Kennymore; 10 to 1 bar three offered.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

PADDON BEAT BY BARRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8. 4-10 a.m

In the world's sculling championship, Putney to Mortlake, Barry beat Paddon by 2½ lengths. Time: 21 minutes 28 seconds.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September 9, 1914.

THE ALLIES' SUCCESS.

After a silence extending over 24 hours the cables were once more opened last evening for the transmission of news of an eminently satisfactory character, so far as it goes. The expectation in which the news of the previous day had left us,—that the Allies had achieved a success, and commenced the task of driving the enemy back on the Belgian frontier,—has been in a large measure fulfilled by the official statement issued in Bordeaux and London simultaneously. According to this the Germans, after reaching the Senlis district,—the left wing of the Allies having fallen back south of the Marne,—had advanced as far as Coulommiers, only about 20 miles due east of Paris. The Allies then took the offensive and drove the Germans back and at the time the official communique was issued there was a general action proceeding along a front, extending from Nanteuil, over fifty miles N. N. E. of Paris, thence southwards along the Grand Morin to Vitry-Le-Francois, about a hundred miles east of Paris, and then turning northwards again to Verdun on the Meuse, about 140 miles N. N. E. of Paris on the one side, about 40 miles west of the German frontier on the other, and forty miles south of the German frontier. The communiqué merely gives the bald outline of what has happened and does not indulge in any description of a movement which a glance at the map will show has been of a substantial character. Whether it be true or not that the Germans have hurriedly departed from Lille, Douai, Valenciennes and other places in the extreme north of France, there is very good reason for their doing so, in the light of the present news, which shows the Allies in a position which threatens the enemy with the danger of being cut off in that area. But, if we read the news aright, a definite and striking change has come over the whole situation and the enemy is now on the defensive and being driven towards the north-east, a position which vividly exposes them to the dangers which, as we have all along pointed out, threatened to reward them for the haste with which they followed up the occupation of Brussels and their successes at Mons and Civet with a precipitous semi-circular descent on Paris. It looks very much as though they had been drawn down until the psychological movement arrived, and now the Allies front has wheeled round again on its centre driving the enemy before it, and placing them in a position of the utmost risk. Everything depends now on the power of the Allies to continue their forcing tactics, the vigour and skill with which they can follow up their advantage, and on the other hand, on the ability of the German armies to stand against the advance. As to that, the progress of the campaign hitherto, the power and vigour of the punishment which the Allies have been able to inflict on the enemy, whil engaged in a strategic withdrawal, inspires confidence that it will not be for lack of spirit, energy and skill in tactics, if the Allies fail to push home the advantage they have now obtained.

BRITISH AND GERMAN SHIPPING.

When Mr. Edgar Crammond read his valuable paper on the 16th of June last before the Fellows of the Royal Statistical Society in London, under the presidency of that well-known economist, Mr. Edgeworth, on the subject of the economic conditions of the United Kingdom and of the German Empire, during the last twenty-five years of unexampled peace and prosperity, he could have hardly dreamed that within six weeks England instead of comparing notes on her commerce and shipping, industries and manufactures, would be constrained by force of circumstances to take hourly notes of the British military position in conjunction with her great ally on the whole line of the Franco-German frontier, and that British merchants and the British Admiralty would be comparing, not the commerce of the Germans on the high seas, but the loss of her mercantile fleet of fast cruisers in all waters and of the strong navy which is now standing fast, for action or inaction, in the North Sea. But such are the colossal and kaleidoscopic vicissitudes that the ensuing six weeks evolved! It is a curious psychological coincidence that the statistics so laboriously and ably compiled by Mr. Crammond should have a value all their own at the present hour, when so much is talked about the sinking of ships on the high seas. Bringing up his statistics in this respect to the latest date, Mr Crammond's paper now deserves a world-wide perusal rather than one by a limited number of the world's silent workers in economics. Under the circumstances we would draw the attention of the public in this country to the paper which is published in the July number of the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, along with the critical discussion which ensued thereon.

The paper is an interesting study on account of many of the elaborate details and tables with which it bristles. There is an excellent comparison of the population of the two rival modern empires of mercantile shipping, commerce and manufactures, during the past quarter of a century; their respective birth and death rates, the position of agriculture; the movement of the country population to urban areas; the growth of indigenous industries and manufactures; the strides of the import and export trades; the similar stride in shipping; the savings of the public; the national income; the national debt, and last, though not the least, the burden of armaments. Publicists are no doubt fairly familiar with these several economic conditions. But the merit of Mr. Crammond's paper lies in the compilation of all the varied details in a readable compass for purposes of comparison at a glance, and for its opportuneness at this hour. We may take another early occasion to refer to the details; but we think it serves a useful purpose at present to reproduce some of the statistics of the shipping of the two belligerents: to assess their respective value and consider the inferences which may be reasonably drawn therefrom. In 1880, the German Empire had one million tons of shipping, net. In 1911, the tonnage was three millions, or an increase of 156 per cent. in 30 years. On the other hand the United Kingdom owned in 1880, 6½ million tons and in 1911, 11½ million tons, an increase of 77.7. Mr. Crammond comments on this as follows: It will be observed that, although the rate of increase in the case of the United Kingdom was only one-half, in that of Germany, the actual increase was over two millions more than the total tonnage owned by Germany in 1911. These figures do not reveal the whole of the vast change that has taken place in the period. We have to take account of the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, the increased carrying power and efficiency of modern passenger and cargo steamships. Mr. Crammond claims that the large growth of shipping has helped the growth of the large British mercantile fleet. He says: "In 1911 the total tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the German Empire was 49 millions. Of this total, German vessels represented 24 million tons or 50.4 per cent., while foreign vessels largely British accounted for 24 million tons or 49.6 per cent. Thus about one-half of the German foreign trade is carried in foreign vessels. In 1880 the tonnage of foreign vessels at German ports was only 13 million tons. Of this the German vessels represented five million tons or 39.1 per cent. In 1880 the tonnage of British and foreign vessels carrying the foreign trade was 240,000 tons. For the year 1913, the output was 618,000 tons. That of the British yards for the same seven years averaged 898,000 tons per annum, while last year it aggregated 22,03,000 tons. Taking the tonnage which passed the Suez Canal in 1912, it is recorded that the total was 28 million tons, whereof the share of the United Kingdom was 17½ millions or 62.5 per cent. The share of Germany amounted to four millions or 15.1 per cent.

Thus England has, in spite of the great progress of the German mercantile marine, excellently maintained its predominant position. The United Kingdom and the British Empire at large, not forgetting India and China, is to be sincerely congratulated on this mercantile supremacy at sea which the Mailed Fist has sedulously worked to destroy. The facts related by Mr. Crammond are highly reassuring, while the fact that the British have swept the seas of the world almost clear of German shipping, is a matter, at the present time, to be thankful for without any undue elation or boast.

Notes of the Day

The United States and the War.

"The Statist" remarks that the war has given the United States the opportunity of assuming the position of world-banker by supplying capital to the belligerents as well as to the other nations who may need it at this juncture. The United States press has already expressed its opinion of German vandalism in the course of the war, and it is certain that a flotation of a German loan in New York would be a failure. The Washington Government is of course pledged to strict neutrality, but it can hardly encourage the investing public to assist towards a German loan. Moreover, the Americans are nothing if not astute, and they can hardly help realising the dwindling value, with each day of the war of any security Germany might be able to offer. There is of course a considerable section of Americans who are German by extraction, but it is to be doubted if their sympathies are not entirely against the military propaganda which has brought Germany to the verge of financial ruin. The great mass of American people are certainly with England in spirit during the fateful contest. So far as the South is concerned the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" declares that the people are entirely with England to-day. This feeling is the outcome of both racial sentiment and the business instinct. The South is mainly British in origin and traditions. England, to a great many Southerners, is still the Mother Country. Putting this aside, however, a vital interest of the South is at stake. As the correspondent explains its prosperity depends on the cotton crop and it is realised the people of the South will be "in almost as desperate a condition as they were during their own war half a century ago," if deprived of the English market. The sooner the sea is cleared of German cruisers and it is safe to ship cotton to Europe the better, say they.

Aid for British Commerce.

We publish in another column a letter inviting the attention of merchants in India to the natural result of war to industrial England. The writer points out that the winter is at hand, and that the cessation of many industries will entail a great deal of suffering to the factory hands who will thus be thrown out of work. This is easy to understand inasmuch as local orders are at a standstill. The Government has set a good example by advising the capture of the enemy's overseas trade for British merchants where possible; it is now the business of the Empire to see that British Home industries do not suffer more than can be helped. India has been conspicuous in this war for her prompt self-denial. An opportunity is now open to her further to assist the Empire by showing confidence in British firms by anticipating orders, and thus help to keep the factories open and starvation from the doors of thousands of poor workpeople in the United Kingdom, on whom at present the worst burdens of the war have fallen. If Indian merchants will order in advance, they will render Britain a great service which will not entail any drainage on their purse, of whose generosity splendid testimony has already been given.

The Governor of Galicia.

The appointment of Count Bobrinski as Russian Governor of Galicia is not very surprising. We pointed out the other day that he who held Lemberg, Przesmyl and Cracow, held Galicia and above all Polish sentiment. The Russians have taken the first mentioned place, are on the point, it appears, of taking the second, whilst the third will no doubt be shortly assailed, for some days ago we learnt that the Russians were at Kielecka, which is about two days march from Cracow. The establishment of a provisional Russian Government at Lemberg will be eminently popular, for this part of Galicia is inhabited by the Ruthenians, who are of the Eastern Church and very pro-Russian. The late Austrian Governor, Count Andre Potocki, was assassinated in 1908, by a Ruthenian student, while only last November many agitations took place in the Galician capital of a pro-Russian character.

Sind's Maritime Trade.

The Report of the Martime Trade of Sind for 1913-14, just issued, states that the total value of imports rose from 1.785 lakhs in the previous year to 2,017 lakhs, an increase of more than 2¼ crores, or approximately 13 per cent. The principal articles which contributed to the increase in imports were sugar, tobacco, wood and timber, metals, yarns and textile fabrics, while the value of the foreign export trade fell from 3,287 lakhs to 2,665 lakhs, a decrease of approximately 19 per cent. The decline in the value of export occurred under barley, gram, linseed, cotton and wool. In regard to trade with Germany, it is to be noted that that country showed a slight improvement in her percentage of the total trade, imports recording an expansion of 13 lakhs and exports a drop of little over a lakh. The increase in imports was due, it is recorded, to a larger volume of cotton piecegoods and iron and steel. The development of Karachi continues to keep pace with the expansion of trade, but the trade of the subordinate ports of Keti Bunder and Sirganda showed a considerable falling off.

Rose Culture in Bombay.

An attractive Bulletin entitled "A Guide to Rose Culture" has just been issued by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. The author is Mr. G. B. Patvardhan, Superintendent of the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens at Kirkee. In Bombay city the cultivation of roses has not been hitherto as successful as could be desired, mainly we believe due to a want of the necessary knowledge of its culture. Mr. Patvardhan shows that roses are easy to grow, the flowers needs being neither many nor exacting. The brochure gives a good deal of information which every lover of roses, apart from those who aspire to possess a flower-garden, will welcome. To dwellers in towns the chapter on "Culture in pots" will be specially useful. The book is charmingly written and illustrated by sixteen unusually good plates which we presume have been made locally.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The trade returns show decreases in imports as being £13,613,870 and in exports as being £19,899,453. The diminution is largely due to the fact that the export of many classes of merchandise has been prohibited during the war.

TURKISH NEUTRALITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Sept. 8.

At a Mahomedan meeting here yesterday resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction at the Turkish assurance to Britain that it would maintain neutrality.

LIEUTENANT HARDINGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

Dewan Bahadur Govindass Chatoorbhoojdass, Sheriff of Madras, has received the following message from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"Please convey his Excellency's thanks to the public of Madras for their message of sympathy in his anxiety. No further news has been received."

GERMANS CHECKED AND DRIVEN BACK.

ALLIES' SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT.

GENERAL ACTION STILL IN PROGRESS.

GERMAN DISASTER IN BELGIUM.

The 24 hours' silence of the cables was broken at about 7 o'clock last evening when the official announcement arrived that the Allies after assuming the offensive had driven the Germans back, after the latter had reached the Coulommiers and La Ferte-Gauche District, twenty miles from Paris.

The extensive character of this movement may be realised from the statement of the official Communique that general action was proceeding along a front extending from Naqteuil, nearly 60 miles noth-east of Paris to Verdun, about 140 miles west of Paris.

A telegram to a London paper states that the British and French won a great victory at Percy-sur-Oise, which is about 40 miles north of Paris. Other messages confirm the successes of the Allies.

In Belgium the dykes south-east of Antwerp were opened and the Germans were involved in a great disaster.

Further details testify to the overwhelming character of the Austrian defeat at Lemburg.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ALLIES' VICTORY.

GERMANS COMPELLED TO FALL BACK.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 7, 8-5 p.m.

It is officially stated here that after two days' fighting the French and British armies have compelled the Germans to fall back.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 7, 8-25 p.m.

A communique issued here this afternoon says:—

A general action is proceeding at Nanteuil, then along the Grand Morin to Vitry-le-Francois and extending thence to Verdun.

Thanks to the vigorous action of our troops, powerfully supported by the British Army, the Germans, who had advanced on Saturday and Sunday as far as Coulommiers and La Ferte-Gaucher district, have been compelled to fall back.

LONDON, Sept. 8. 12-5 a.m.

The Press Bureau announce that the allied forces are acting on the offensive and have been successful in checking and forcing back the opposing Germans towards the north-east.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Viceroy has received the following:—"The Press Bureau states that the Allied Forces, acting on the offensive, have successfully checked the Germans and forced them back towards the northeast."

ALLIES' ANOTHER VICTORY.

GENERAL FRENCH IN COMMAND.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A telegram to the "Evening News" states that General Pau, commanding in the north of France announces a great victory of the Allied forces under Field-Marshal French and General D'Amade., near Precy-sur-Oise, twenty-five miles north of Paris.

ALLIES' LEFT WING.

ADVANCE WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 7. LATER.

An official message published at eleven this evening says that the Allies' left wing advanced without meeting serious resistance.

The situation in the centre at Verdun is unchanged the French alternately advancing and retiring.

The French right in the Vosges has had several partial successes.

Advance forces near Paris were engaged with the enemy in the neighbourhood of Ourcq with favourable results.

The Minister of War has telegraphed to the Governor of Maubeuge his admiration at the defence of the town and his hopes that the relief is near at hand.

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION CREATED.

PARIS, Sept. 7, 11-35 p.m.

The latest news to-day has created a favourable impression.

Soldiers invalided from the firing line, are optimistic.

The Parisians are calm and confident.

French aeroplanes are using effectively a new missile consisting of a small steel arrow.

The population of Paris is now two millions.

The Government is encouraging departures.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S STRIKING ORDER.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

General Joffre has issued a striking order saying that the infantry have sustained unavoidable losses because they have sometimes been allowed to fling themselves at the enemy before the artillery had done its work. Henceforth the infantry must wait until the enemy are battered sufficiently to give the infantry a chance.

The Commander issued further orders that the cavalry should follow German methods when acting with the infantry in support of automobiles.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 6-0 a.m.

The British casualties amount altogether to 15,141, composed as follows:—

Officers.—63 killed; 132 wounded and 230 missing.

Men.—212 killed; 1,061 wounded and 13,413 missing.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The missing officers include eighteen from the Gordon Highlanders, twelve from the Royal Irish Regiment, five from the Middlesex Regiment and four from the Royal Scots.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, Sept 7.

The War Office has issued the names of ten officers killed, twenty-nine wounded and forty-six missing. The following are among the killed::—

Colonel Ansell, Fifth Dragoons, Major Cawley, Twentieth Hussars. Major Davy, Middlesex Regiment, Captain Duncombe-Shafto, Royal Scots, Captain Knowles, Middlesex Regiment, Captain Lumsden, Gordon Highlanders, Captain Mellor, Royal Irish Regiment.

WOUNDED.—Colonel Cox, Royal Irish, Major Abell, Middlesex Regiment, Major Allen, Gordons, Major Togood, Lincolnshire Regiment.

MISSING.—Colonel Gordon and Colonel Neish, both of Gordon Highlanders, Major Butler, Irish Guards, Major Duff, Gordons, Major Long, Medicals, Major Panterdownes, Royal Irish, Major Simpson, Gordons, and Major St. Leger, Royal Irish.

GERMAN DISASTERS IN BELGIUM.

FUTHER OPENING OF THE DYKES.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES,

LONDON, Sept. 7 1-50 p.m.

The Dykes southeast of Antwerp have been opened, causing tremendous flooding at highride beyond Termonde.

Many Germans have been drowned and others are stranded on trees and housetops.

The Germans lost several guns.

The Belgians inflicted five thousand losses on the Germans in the fighting on Friday and Saturday.

MORE BARBARISM.

DINANT DESTROYED.

HUNDREDS SHOT.

OSTEND, Sept 8. 1-30 a.m.

The Germans have destroyed Dinant by shellfire and incendiarism, alleging that shots were fired from the heights overlooking the town.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 2-5 p.m.

During the sack of Dinant hundreds of citizens were shot, including about one hundred notables, who were executed in a principal square.

The Germans appeared at the National Bank and demanded all cash.

They shot the manager when he refused, and also his two sons.

GERMANS MARCHING ON GHENT.

Belgian volunteers resistered a superior force of Germans for five hours in a battle between Melle and Quatrecht.

The volunteers eventually retired in good order, whereupon the Germans occupied Melle and are now marching on Ghent.

GERMAN FLIGHT TO BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

It is announced in Antwerp that the Germans left 3,000 dead at Capelle-au-bois, near Malines.

The Germans fled headlong to Brussels.

THE GERMAN LOSSES.

SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 3-40 a.m.

It is reported that sixty-two thousand identification plates of dead Germans have reached Brussels from France.

THE KAISER'S HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Kaiser's headquarters are now at Metz.

THE SINKING OF PATHFINDER.

4 KILLED : 13 WOUNDED : 243 MISSING.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 4-10 a.m

The casualities among the crew of H. M. light cruiser Pathfinder were 4 killed, 13 wounded and 243 missing.

Members of St. Abb's Lifeboat describe the terrific explosion which destroyed the Pathfinder.

They say that for half-a-mile the wreckage was floating amid masses of personal effects.

JAPANESE MINE-SWEEPING VESSELS.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Tsingtau forts have been endeavouring to sink Japanese mine-sweeping vessels but the latter are working successfully.

ITALIAN CONTINGENTS FIGHTING FOR SERVIA.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Although Italy has strongly urged the Italians to adhere to strict neutrality, the Government has been unable to prevent Italian contingents from fighting for Servia.

DEATH WARRANT TO GERMAN HOPES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

American opinion regards the Allies' mutual pledge as a death warrant to German hopes and says that it foreshadows a prolonged war.

GALICIA A RUSSIAN PROVINCE

MORE SUCCESSES.

FORTY GUNS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 4-10 a.m

The Russians have captured the fortress of Mikolajoff, twenty miles south of Lemberg.

They took forty guns mounted in steel cupolas and also stores sufficient for a year. The fortress commands the passage of the Dniester.

They have further captured Rawaruska, thirty-two miles north-west of Lemberg, at the junction of four Austrian railways.

Count Bobrinsky has been appointed Governor-General of Galicia, which has been made a Russian province.

AUSTRIAN DISASTER.

TWELVE DIVISIONS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 9-0 p.m.

An Official statement says that altogether twelve Austrian divisions have now been completely destroyed near Lemberg.

Another Austrian army operating in the Lublin district has sustained serious losses and is now on the defensive.

GALICIAN FORTRESS SURROUNDED.

SOON TO SURRENDER OR BE STORMED

LONDON, Sept. 7, 11-0 a.m.

It is officially announced that the Russians are gradually surrounding the great Galician fortress of Przemysl, whic will soon either surrender or be stormed.

Przemysl is 60 miles west of Lemberg, and has a population of 46,295, most of whom are Poles. It is situated on the river San, and is one of the strongest fortresses of Galicia. The town is one of the oldest in Galicia, claiming to have been founded in the eighth century, and was at one time capital of a large independent principality. Casimir the Great and other Polish Princes endowed it with privileges similar to those of Cracow, and it attained a high degree of prosperity. The message shows that the Russian march on Cracow is proceeding practically uninterruptedly.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS' PRIVATIONS.

OFFER TO BE TAKEN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A telegram from Rome says that whol detachments of Austrians have asked to be taken prisoners, saying that their privations are unbearable.

AUSTRIANS RETIRING.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Austrian Army operating in the direction of Kholm is retiring before the Russians who have captured many prisoners and guns.

The Austrians are suffering severely from dysentery.

ZEPPELIN CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Russians at Sieradz hit and captured a Zeppelin and its thirty occupants, who included two staff officers, explosives, plans and photographs.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

LORD CURZON ON INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Lord Curzon, addressing a recruiting meeting said: "We will fight till we have struck this pinchbeck Napoleon and his accursed system to ground for ever. One of the wisest things the Ministers did was to bring Indian troops to Europe."

Mr. Herbert Samuel and Mr. Rudyard Kipling jointly addressed a recruiting meeting at Brighton.

SIR E. CARSON'S APPEAL TO ULSTERMEN

Sir Edward Carson in a letter to the Ulster volunteers urges them to enlist immediately for the Ulster division of Lord Kitchener's Army. Ulstermen unable to go, should fill vacancies in the Ulster volunteer force to maintain it at its fullest efficiency.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Mr. Lloyd George will address the London Welshmen on the subject of war on Sept 19th.

SOUTH AFRICAN RECRUITS.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7.

Recruits of the Labour legation have been drafted into the East Lancashire Regiment.

BUOYANT FRANCE.

PAYMENT OF THE PRICE OF REVENGE.

A WHOLE NATION IN THE FIGHT.

The pessimists who declared that the French Army was not ready to take the field and that the troops would lack provisions at the front have found their predictions completely falsified, wrote the Paris correspondent of "The Times" on Aug. 12th. There is some lack of beef and mutton and pork in Paris, but it is due to the fact that the troops at the front are first served and the civilian public take second place.

The spirit of everybody remains excellent. Later classes of reservists depart hourly for different centres of concentration, and their enthusiasm continues unabated. Those who work for the Army, even when the work is quite menial, often refuse to be paid. A number of women employed in preparing the reception of troops have refused payment on the ground that it is patriotic work.

Several acts of courage by persons employed in the French Post Office in localities in the east of France, momentarily occupied by Germans, are reported in the Paris papers. Mlle. Levy carried some money orders from Briey to Verdun and regained her post, notwithstanding the danger of being taken by the enemy.

Another woman employed in the post office at Joeuf carried the contents of a cash-box to Verdun and was prepared to return to Joeuf, 50 kilometres away, and was eventually taken there in a motor-car, despite the danger of the journey. Several other instances of pluck by postal employees have occurred in this district.

THE SECRECY OF WAR.

A deep mist hangs over the scene of war. Not a word comes from the northern area in Belgium, where the armies of four nations are gathering to fight, and reports of outpost engagements communicated last night give but little clue to what is happening along the long frontier line from Luxemburg to Switzerland. Two armies lie face to face among the hills, and the only indication that the news affords is that all is well with the French arms.

But for the short and sudden triumph at Altkirch the situation has been the same since the beginning of the war. Day after day all eyes are fixed in imagination on the villages to the north of Verdun, on the frontier passes in the Vosges, or on the gap in Upper Alsace, where the mountains break and the railway goes through to Mulhausen.

As is inevitable at such a time, Paris is full of rumours. They spring from no one knows where, and spread from mouth to mouth through the town quicker than any telegraphed message. From the day on which the Press reporters and correspondents closed their lips these rumours have spread and flourished. Now it is a German airship that has appeared over Toul and been smashed by Garos in his aeroplane at the cost of his life; now it is a cavalry regiment that has been annihilated by artillery fire.

The cruelty of these reports is horrible. One lady has a son on the frontier. Suddenly the story comes that she has received a letter from the Ministry of War saying that he has been killed. At least one person has spoken with the postman who brought the letter. The tale is passed from mouth to mouth, and immediately the news spreads through the quarter that his regiment, the Hundred and——th, has been wiped out at Mulhausen while charging with the bayonet when the town was captured. "The Germans had mined the ground, you know, and the men charged on without orders. The officers could not keep them back."

And so a score of families who have sent husbands, sons, or brothers to the frontier are plunged into needless anguish until the news is denied. A day or two ago it was stated as a fact that the great hospital of Val de Grace was full of wounded from a great battle on the frontier. Loads had been arriving all through the night.

RUMOURS AND LACK OF NEWS.

As a matter of fact, is can be safely said that not a single wounded soldier has yet reached Paris, and the big battle has still to be fought. These rumours arise from lack of news. They grow in circulation, because it is one of the hardest things in the world for a person untrained in accuracy to reproduce, even with a fair approximation to truth, things which he has seen, or to exercise any judgment as to the likelihood of things which he hears. The Government is now opening information bureaux, where, by handing in a soldier's name and regiment on a card, his relations will be able to learn for certain whether he is safe, wounded, or killed.

Other stories are set afloat through mere ignorant credulity. All over France are to be seen advertisements of a popular brand of concentrated soup of German manufacture. A few weeks ago a new type of advertisement appeared in which an arrow is shown pointing to the soup tablet recommended. One may now hear it gravely stated that these arrows were posted by German spies along the roads of France in order to show the invaders the road to Paris.

In spite of all these wild stories it is surprising to find people so calm, with none of the war which one expects in the capital of a nation that is fighting for its life. Tales of carnage and massacre are repeated without emotion.

It is understood that this is the *Revanche* for which the nation has been waiting for years. It must be bought for a price, and that price the nation is willing to pay. Every soldier in France that can be put in the field is there, every man bent on victory.

It is a whole nation that is fighting, and not a man, woman, or child believes that it can fail.

Fifty Uhlans, prisoners of war, passed by Champigny, a village close to Paris, this morning on their way to Poitiers. The prisoners did not appear to be in the least sad or sorry to be placed on the retired list. They laughed at a caricature of the Kaiser appearing in a Paris paper which was shown to them. The officers who were of the party, however, appeared to be conscious of the irony of their situation, for Champigny was the site of a great battle in the last campaign between the French and Prussians, which resulted in the victory of the latter. More than 400 prisoners passed through Champigny during the day.

GREATEST BATTLE RAGING.

FRONT OF 160 MILES.

ENEMY FOILED IN THE NEW MOVE.

GERMAN RIGHT FORCED TO RETREAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Guarded official communiques regarding the operations in France are interpreted as meaning that the greatest battle of the war is raging along a front of 160 miles.

The sudden German plan of abandoning Paris and moving in the south-easterly direction was apparently with the intention of destroying the French Eastern army and establishing touch with the German Army in Luxemburg, thus safeguarding communications.

The Allies were not taken by surprise. They rapidly shifted their strength to meet this new move and, advancing, compelled the German right for the first time to retreat, in order to escape being cut off.

During the battle of Compiegne, and prior to the German change of plan the British set fire to the forest of Compiegne in spite of French objections on sentimental grounds with the result that large forces of Germans were driven from cover and suffered heavy loss.

During the last three weeks one and three-quarter million persons have quitted Paris. Many public buildings have been barricaded with sheets of steel.

COMING BATTLES ROUND PARIS.

VIEWS OF "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondence cables:—"The Times" military correspondent says that if we hold our positions or gain ground as a result of the coming battle round Paris, all is exceedingly simple, but if we are compelled to retire once more, this strategy must be pursued methodically, so that the enemy may be constantly delayed and compelled to suffer continual and increasing loss. He emphasises the need for properly prepared positions in the Allies' rear. The correspondent advocates the British occupation of the Cherbourg Peninsula, which would act as a constant menace to the German advance."

AFRICAN MOSLEMS' OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

It is stated that three thousand Maronites are eagerly waiting for a call to help France.

The Cape Moslem Association has offered the Union a corps of two thousand men to serve as townguards or in other capacities.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

Certain amount of activity has been lately displayed by the German forces in East Africa. Some encounters have taken place between the patrols of the British East African and German East African frontier, resulting in a few casualties of either sides.

Two attempts were made by Germans to cut railway lines in British East Africa, the first on August 26th, when two Germans were killed and the second on 3rd September when one native soldier was killed and all the camp equipment, dynamite, and three rifles and ammunitions belonging to the party were captured. Information having been received on 4th September that a German force had crossed the frontier and was advancing on Tsavo a detachment of forces available in the neighbourhood was despatched to clear up the situation.

A German force of three hundred infantry with two pompoms and three maxims was encountered fifteen miles from Tsavo and retired after receiving severe handling; they are being pursued. British losses were one native officer and one man killed, and nine men wounded.

A GERMAN FIRM RAIDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The officers of the Criminal Intelligence Department yesterday raided a German firm, Jos Rosenfeld and Heine and Co., manufacturers of oils and chemicals of Colootolla Street. The object of the search was not disclosed.

INDIA'S DEVOTION TO THRONE.

HIS MAJESTY'S STIRRING MESSAGE.

VICEROY'S CONFIDENCE IN INDIA.

PEOPLE'S WISH TO SHARE THE BURDEN.

GLOWING SPEECHES IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Viceroy yesterday opened the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council with a lengthy speech.

At the outset His Excellency read a most gracious message addressed to the Princes and Peoples of India by His Majesty the King-Emperor.

In the course of the message His Majesty said that amongst the many incidents that had marked the unanimous uprising of the populations of the Empire in defence of its unity and integrity nothing had moved him more than the passionate devotion to the Throne, expressed both by the Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India and their prodigious offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the realm.

Lord Hardinge then referred to the wicked and wanton manner in which the war had been thrust on the Empire and paid a glowing tribute to the deep loyalty and attachment of the Indian people to the King-Emperor and the Throne and their readiness to make any sacrifice on their part to further and strengthen the interests of the Empire.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis moved a resolution, expressing loyal support of the British Government in the present crisis, and asking the Government of India, in addition to affording military assistance, to take into consideration the wish of the people to share in the financial burden imposed upon the United Kingdom by the war.

Stirring speeches were delivered in support of the resolution which was carried.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The Autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council began this morning in the new Council Chamber under the shadow of the war. There was a fair and representative gathering of members who evinced their utmost anxiety about the progress of the war.

The notable absentees were Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. A. Charier and Nawab Saiyad Mahammad. After the Viceroy had taken his seat Messrs. Kershaw, Walker and Dadabhoy and Sir Henry Burt took the oath of allegiance.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in opening the session said:—

I gladly and warmly welcome hon. members of my Legislative Council to the new Council Chamber and trust that they will find it much more comfortable and convenient than the arrangements hitherto made for the meetings of the Council in Simla. Since we met last in Delhi we have to deplore the loss of one of our members in the death of Rai Bahadur the Hon. Mr. Sri Ram. A member of a well-known family Mr. Sri Ram as a public servant, rendered great services to his country and the Government of India. After being for some time a member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces he was twice a member of this Council and received in 1906 the C.I.E., as a mark of appreciation by Government of his services. His activities extend to various educational, charitable, and religious works and his loss will be as deeply regretted by his province as it is by this Council. I am sure that I may be permitted to say that this Council sympathises deeply with his family in their sad bereavement.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Before we pass to the ordinary business of the Council I will ask hon. members to stand up while I read to the Council the gracious message addressed to the Princes and Peoples of India by his Majesty the King Emperor:—

During the past few weeks the people of My whole Empire at Home and Overseas, have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuing civilisation and peace of mankind.

The calamitous conflicit is not of My seeking. My voice has been cast througout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and to appease the differences with which My Empire was not concerned.

Had I stood aside when in defiance of pledges, to which My Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed My honour and given to destruction the liberties of My Empire and of mankind.

I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision. Paramount regard for treaty, faith, and the pledged word of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of England and India.

Amongst the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the populations of My Empire in defence of its unity and integrity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to My Throne, expressed both by my Indian and English subjects and by the Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India and their prodigious offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the realm. Their one-voiced demand to be foremost in the conflict has touched My heart and has inspired to the highest issues the love and devotion which, as I wellknow, have ever linked My Indian subjects and myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation, of goodwill and fellowship which greeted my return in February 1912 after the solemn ceremony of My Coronation Durbar at Delhi and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked.

WAR THRUST UPON US.

I think that I am voicing the views of my Council and of the whole of India when I say that we are profoundly grateful to his Majesty for his gracious and stirring message and that we can only assure his Majesty of our unflinching loyalty and devotion in this time of crisis and emergency. I propose now to add a few words explaining in greater detail the situation described by his Majesty in the first few sentences of his message. It is now five weeks ago that the British Empire was plunged into war with the two great military nations, Germany and Austria. As has been said by his Majesty the war was none of our seeking, but it has been thrust on us in what one can only describe as a wicked and wanton manner. Although we all deeply deplored the horrible assassination at Serajevo of the Austrian heir to the throne and his consort, we cannot but feel regret that this was made the pretext for a conflict in which it was well known that there was every probability that most of the great Powers of Europe would be involved. It was not, however, until Germany with a callous disregard for international obligations, to which she herself was a party, refused to respect the neutrality of Belgium, guaranteed in the treaties of 1831 and 1839 by Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia, that the intervention of Great Britain became inevitable. It is hardly necessary for me to describe the steps taken by the King-Emperor to ensure peace and the wholehearted efforts of that great statesman, Sir Edward Grey, to induce Germany to take a reasonable attitude, nor need I relate in detail what Mr. Asquith has described as the infamous proposal of Germany to buy our neutrality, while giving her a free hand to destroy the independence of Belgium and the integrity of France and her possessions. All these details have been given by Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons on the 3rd and 4th August. It suffices for me to say here that Great Britain having with other great Powers guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, the vital interests of England being concerned in the independency and integrity of that state, it was her duty to keep her word and to maintain that neutrality with all the forces and resources at her disposal. It was in accordance with this stern sense of duty that her cause was just and righteous that Great Britain in her accustomed role of protector of the smaller independent states took the sword to maintain the independence and integrity of Belgium and declared war on Germany. We have only to refer to the words of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag when he admitted that Germany had done a grievous wrong to Belgium to find more than ample justification for the action of our statesmen. The excuse then given was that France meditated an attack on Germany through Belgium is one that can deceive no one, for it is notorious that France who desires peace, as much as we do, had already promised to respect the neutrality of Belgium. No Government and no people in Europe had less desire for war than the French but their engagements by treaty and of honour, compelled them to recognise their obligation to Russia.

GERMANY'S HOSTILE INTENTIONS.

It is common knowledge that Germany for the last ten or fifteen years has been carefully planning and preparing for a campaign of aggression and self-aggrandisement and in spite of all the denials of the German Government of any hostile intentions those who like myself have been engaged in watching over the foreign interests of Great Britain during the past few years, correctly gauged the intentions of Germany to force war upon England, France and Russia as soon as she was ready for it and at the most favourable moment. We are now face to face with a possibly long and exhausting war which, however just and righteous on our side, must be a terrible ordeal through which we should pass with confidence in the justice of our cause and with strong determination to spare no effort to bring it to a successful conclusion. When this result has been achieved, as I have no doubt it will be let us not boast but thank Him who has given us the victory. War is a terrible and horrible thing but there is a worse thing than war and that is national dishonour and failure of a nation to keep its engagements. This we have been happily spared by the firm and straightforward attitude of our statesmen in England.

INDIA'S DEEP LOYALTY.

In this great crisis it has been a source of profound satisfaction to me that the attitude of the British Government has been so thoroughly appreciated in India and has met with such warm support. I have no hesitation in saying that the valuable offers of military assistance that I have received from the Ruling Chiefs of India and the countless offers of personal service and material help made to me by both rich and poor in the provinces of British India, have touched me deeply and have given me one more proof, which I never needed, of what I have long known and never for an instant doubted, viz., the deep loyalty and attachment of the Indian people to the King-Emperor and the Throne and their readiness to make any sacrifice on their part to further and strengthen the interests of the Empire. The fact that the Government of India are in a position to help the mother country by the despatch of such a large proportion of our armed forces is a supreme proof of my absolute confidence in the fidelity of our troops and in the loyalty of the Indian people. I trust that this may be fully recognised in England and abroad, that owing to the war sacrifices will have to be made, is inevitable and that suffering will be entailed is unhappily certain, but I am confident that the people of India standing shoulder to shoulder will shrink from no sacrifice and will loyally co-operate with Government in maintaining internal order and in doing all in their power to secure the triumph of the arms of our King-Emperor. The countless meetings to express loyalty held throughout India and the warm response of the people to my appeal for funds for the relief of distress in India during the war, have filled me with satisfaction and have confirmed my first impression that in this war the Government would be supported by the determination, courage, and endurance of the whole country. It was moreover with confidence and pride that I was able to offer to His Majesty the finest and largest military force of British and Indian troops for service in Europe that has ever left the shores of India. I am confident that the honour of this land and of the British Empire may be safely entrusted to our brave soldiers and that they will acquit themselves nobly and ever maintain their high traditions of military chivalry and courage to the people of India. I would say, at this time, let us display to the world an attitude of unity of self-sacrifice, and of unswerving confidence under all circumstances in the justice of our cause and in the assurance that God will defend the right.

SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

I would now like to say a few words upon another question which seriously occupied the attention of the Government of India during the past 12 months' a subject to which we attach the very highest importance—I allude to the question of migration from one part of our Empire to another. Before dealing with this question I would like to remind you that in a speech which I addressed to you previously in the Council, I said that the Government of the Union would introduce in the following session a legislation based on the report of the Commission which had been sitting to enquire into the grievances of Indians in south Africa. As all of you are aware the proposed Indian Relief Bill has since become law and I think that we may regard the passing of the Bill by both the Houses of the Union Parliament with grateful satisfaction. If the new law does not satisfy every Indian aspiration it certainly removes the principal grievances from which the Indians for many years have been suffering. The solution of this very difficult problem is a matter upon which we may legitimately congratulate the Government of General Botha and I would like to say in particular that the bold and generous statesmanship which inspired General Smuts and the skill with which he piloted the Bill through the South African Parliament, had earned our warm admiration.

THE EMIGRATION PROBLEM.

I will now revert to the general question which is one of far-reaching importance. It cannot be dealt with satisfactorily from merely a local standpoint. It is a question for which, in my opinion, a practical solution may be found, but it is essential that such a solution should be based on a reasonable apprehension of the requirements of other parts of the Empire. At the outset of the discussion of the problem which has arisen, we are faced with this difficulty. It is being commonly asserted, whether, on historical, legal, or constitutional grounds, that the full rights of citizenship of the British Empire include the right to settle in any part of that Empire irrespective of the existence of local legislation barring or limiting access to the dominion to which access is sought. But it must not be forgotten that to such a doctrine a political impediment exists of an almost insuperable character. Our Empire is largely composed of self-governing units. The Dominions have been given their own Legislatures by the Imperial Government in order that they may regulate the management of their internal affairs as may seem best to them. It is beyond question that the control of immigration is primarily an internal question for each self-governing unit must know best what materials it desires to provide its future citizens. Thus indeed it must clearly be seen that the right of free movement within the Empire is conditional on the exercise by the local Legislatures of their undoubted powers just as it is restricted even more rigorously by the physical characteristics of certain parts of the Empire. The principle of free migration between all parts of the Empire may have attractions and many advantages. It is indeed the principle for which the Government of India have long and consistently contended, but I have shown that to reduce this principle to practice would involve the most serious difficulties, and the course of events has made it more and more clear that there is no hope of its adoption. On the other hand, when we review the whole situation and the policy that we have consistently followed for many years, we fear that the obvious conclusion which we must arrive at is that the result of this attitude has been to force the colonies to undertake more and more drastic legislation and thus to produce the present situation in Canada, which has brought the problem to an acute stage.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

This being so it seems to me that the time has come when we must change our course and we have to consider whether if we cannot get all we wanted some alternative is not feasible to relieve at least the present situation, which already is unsatisfactory from the point of view both of Indian and Colonial interest and may in the future lead to serious trouble. I think that such an alternative can be found and I shall indicate presently what it is. I desire first to try to correct any misapprehension that may exist in this country regarding the attitude of the Governments of the Dominions towards Indians as a whole and towards the position of the Government of India in this difficult matter. It is often stated that the Colonial Governments in formulating their measures for exclusion are actuated by feelings of animosity towards Indians and that they would not apply to residents of the United Kingdom any of the restrictions they freely impose on residents of this country. I do not think that such a statement is quite fair. To be impartial, it must be admitted that the Colonies naturally place above all other considerations the interests of their own country as they understand them, just as we in India should put the good of India in the front of our motives for legislation, but time after time the Colonial Governments have given evidence whether during the discussions in their legislative assemblies or in their attempts to negotiate with the Government of India, that they are by no means unmindful of the possible effects of their action on the Government and people in this country, and I think I may say with justice that they are quite willing to consider India's requirements once they are satisfied that the interests of their own country have been adequately secured. Then as to the right of residents of the United Kingdom to enter the colonies without restriction I can assure you that the Colonial Governments, both in theory and in practice, maintain their full right to reject such immigrants and use this right without restriction as they may think their local conditions require. So much is this the case that the freedom with which Canada excludes labourers of inferior physique, while encouraging by every possible means the emigration of the fit, has been described as constituting a serious drain on the United Kingdom. I would also remind this Council how some years ago three English hatters were turned back from Australia on the ground that the local labour market for hatters was overstocked. At the present moment an ordinance is in force in Canada which forbids any labourer, whether from the United Kingdom or elsewhere, landing in that country. Recently the Government of South Africa actually removed by force from their territories certain English labourers whose presence was felt to be undesirable. In the face of such incidents it is out of place to assert that the policy of exclusion is directed against Indians alone and that there is therefore an Indian grievance against the colonies. I should like to add that I have seen a statement recently made by the Hon. Mr. Roche, Canadian Minister of the Interior, which I believe to be substantially correct to the effect that during the past ten years previous to the arrival at Vancouver of the Komagata Maru 917 English people had been rejected at Canadian ocean ports as compared with 376 Indians.

THE KOMAGATA MARU.

I will now touch lightly on the incidents of the Komagata Maru. The despatch of the vessel from Shanghai to Vancouver with four hundred Indians on board was carried out without the conisance or approval of the Government of India. The object of the promoters of the expedition was undoubtedly to challenge directly the legality of the Canadian Emigration Laws, on the lines that the would-be immigrants were British subjects and had therefore the right to enter Canada. Such a proceeding was in direct contravention of the existing embargo placed on all labourers of every nationality arriving in British Columbia and in violation of the condition that the immigrants should arrive by a continuous voyage from their place of origin. It is unfortunate and to be regretted that such restrictions should exist but when they do exist they cannot be ignored without causing suffering and distress. We must all regret the discomfort suffered by the 400 Indians on board the Komagata Maru for which the organisers of the expedition were, in my opinion, culpably responsible. They must have known perfectly well that entry would be refused and the sending of the ship could only be regarded as most unwise. The promoters should have remembered that they who fail to consider the rights of the colonies can in return claim little consideration for their own. The Canadian Immigration Act gives the Government of Canada very wide powers and anybody with any knowledge of its content would realise how futile it would be to contest them. The case was taken as a test case before the Canadian law courts and was lost. It was inevitable, the result being that with very few exceptions all those on board the Komagata Maru were deported. There were unfortunately some breaches of the peace committed by some of the Indian passengers on board but in the end they left peacefully. In this connection I would like to mention the fact that the Canadian Government very generously gave £ 800 worth of supplies to the Indians on board for the return journey. This point should not be forgotten. I may add that the developments of this incident were watched by the Government of India with the closest attention, but as the question at issue was of a purely legal character there was no chance for intervention. When however, there was an apparent likelihood of the expulsion of the Indian passengers by armed force I addressed a communication to the Secretary of State deprecating the use of force on our fellow countrymen, and as you are aware, no force was used. Within the last few days I have learnt that these unfortunate people have been left stranded in Japan. I have therefore requested His Majesty's Consul-General at Kobe to repatriate them to India and at the expense of Government in the case of those without means.

Having now cleared the ground of possible misunderstandings I will revert to the alternative policy to which I referred a few minutes ago as a possible solution.

A POLICY OF CO-OPERATION.

I think I have shown clearly that we have drifted into a position of isolation and it is evident that if we are to secure for our Indian fellow-subjects any of the advantages that are now denied we must substitute for this a policy of co-operation. This can, in my opinion, be achieved only by negotiations with the colonies on a basis of complete reciprocity. Taking Canada for instance, we know that a certain number of Japanese are admitted annually on a passport system. Surely India may claim at least the most-favoured nation treatment in the negotiations that are opened and secure equally favourable terms for Indians. It should not be difficult to limit by agreement the number of passports to be issued, which while providing very fully for temporary residence, as in the case of students, tourists and the like, would at the same time strictly limit the right to settle permanently in the country. Those attempting to secure admission without such permits or passports would be rejected at the port of entry after ample warning in the country of origin. Such rejection would be inevitable. Clearly no reciprocal arrangement for controlling emigration at both ends can be outlined or considered in detail without full discussion with the Colonial Governments concerned and it would obviously be undesirable to commence negotiations with the colonies unless there was a reasonable prospect of some practical outcome of the discussions. If this alternative policy commends itself to the people of India it would be futile to to consider any other line of action until it has been tried and has failed, but with the knowledge in our possession that the colonies have on various occasions shown themselves alive to the necessity of giving such consideration as is possible to the wishes of the Government of India I am full of confidence that they would be willing to go to some length in giving facilities to a moderate number of Indian immigrants, while obtaining through such a compromise certain restrictions in India on free emigration to the colonies. This is the policy which the Government of India would advocate at the present time. The policy is based on a scheme of complete reciprocity and it is for the consideration of hon. members and of the Indian public that I have developed our views here to-day. If these views meet with general approval the Government of India are ready to recommend them to the Secretary of State with a view to opening negotiations with the colonies concerned. I appeal to the Indian public to view this question in no narrow light. India has her rights but equally have the colonies. Should it be decided to negotiate with the Colonial Governments I am confident that they with their strong Imperial instincts will meet us in no mean or niggardly spirit, provided that we on our side, show our readiness to meet them half way. The fact that in a few weeks' time our splendid Indian soldiers may be fighting side by side and shoulder to shoulder with our colonial fellow-subjects against the common enemy is a guarantee of fair and generous treatment on both sides in a controversy of this nature.

INDIA'S LOYALTY AND DEVOTION.

SIR GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS'S RESOLUTION.

ENGLAND'S HONOUR IN INDIA'S HANDS.

After interpellations, the rules were suspended and Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis moved his resolution expressing loyal support of the British Government in the present crisis, and asking the Government of India, in addition to affording military assistance, to take into consideration the wish of the people to share in the heavy financial burden imposed upon the United Kingdom by the war.

He said the dimly apprehended but ever present peril that had laid for many years in the vast armaments of European nations, had at last burst upon all as a terrible reality. England had once again drawn her sword in the cause of weaker nations as she did a hundred years ago. The Indians keenly appreciated the Viceroy's prompt action in assuring the King-Emperor of their wholehearted loyalty and devotion to his personal Throne at the present crisis. Once again His Excellency acted as the true and trusted representative of the people. Should any outside danger threaten India the speaker assured Government that the people would stand shoulder to shoulder round England and her enemies would find Indians arrayed in a solid phalanx ready to close and reduce any danger and render any sacrifices for the sake of the Empire of which they were all proud citizens. That sentiment was based on their gratitude for the past, on contentment in the present, on confidence for the future, a confidence deepened by the sense of loyalty and joy at the opportunity which had been given to prove the claim to be regarded as worthy members of the noble fellowship of the Empire. The maintenance of the British rule was an essential condition of the material and moral progress of India and it was for this reason that the whole country stood arrayed on the side of England and they all rejoiced to find that the war forces of India, Sikhs, Rajputs, Gurkhas, and Pathans would fight shoulder to shoulder in the scene of to-day's tremendous struggle. They all felt that the honour of England had been placed in the hands of Indian soldiers and they all knew that this generous policy owed its inception to his Excellency's personal desire to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. He felt sure the Indian troops would do nothing to cast a stain upon his choice. In conclusion, Sir Gangadhar said, it was India's deep desire and loyal intention to help the Government and make any sacrifices that might be needed, and the Members of the Council wanted to make it clear that they were ready to bear their share in the financial burden that would be imposed on the country by the war. They would do all that was possible with person and with property to ensure that the future of the Empire would be as glorious as the past, and that the mission of peace, progress and liberty would be continued and completed.

RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THEIR CAUSE.

The Raja of Mahmudabad following Sir Gangadhar said they all met in the new Council Chamber under the shadow of a great war but with fervent faith in the righteousness of their cause. Nowhere in the British Empire was the importance of the war better realised than in India and nowhere was enthusiasm greater. It was the solemn duty of the Members of Council to stand by the Government in the supreme moment. The resolution represented the very essence of Indian public opinion and Indians were only too proud to bear their share of the Imperial burden. It was not the time for stint and economy and he felt that the entire resources of the State should be at the disposal of his Majesty's Government.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

Sirdar Daljit Singh said that the present was too grave an occasion to support the resolution in mere words of formal approval. The British Empire with one voice had acclaimed the justice of the cause and vibrated with one sentiment, that the honour of the mother country must be maintained. India had taken her part cheerfully not only from a sense of duty, obligatory upon a loyal nation, but because she believed that her and England's fortune were one and the same, and that in being arrayed side by side with the British Expeditionary Force she was not doing anything else but fighting her own battle. The assurance given by the Viceroy of India's loyalty and offer of humble services to the Crown represented the unanimous voice of the whole population and he requested him to once again convey to the King-Emperor, that the Indians were prepared to uphold the honour of the British flag. All their resources were ungrudgingly placed at the disposal of the Government. The announcement, that Indian troops have been given the privilege of fighting shoulder to shoulder with their European comrades in arms in Europe, had been received with immense satisfaction all over India and this honour they felt sure, was due in a great part to His Excellency's initiative and strong advocacy. It was needless to strengthen the ties already knit that bound India to the far-off island empire. In conclusion he said that India had given her men and she would also give her money, her share of the burden that the United Kingdom was to bear on account of the war.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath spoke on behalf of the mercantile community of Calcutta. He gave his Excellency the assurance that all in Calcutta were prepared for the sacrifice which was necessary to support the honour of the British Empire. He referred to the sppport which had been given by the Overseas Dominions and said that the soldiers of India were shortly to have the privilege of fighting shoulder to shoulder in supporting liberty against militarism.

The hon. member remarked that it was now their duty to place at the disposal of the Government resources which had accumulated during this period of peace, to carry on the war and he heartily supported the resolution before the Council.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya supported the resolution and spoke of Britain's call on the Empire to do their duty. He expressed himself strongly that India should also do her share.

Mr. Abbott whole-heartedly supported the resolution on behalf of his community and once again urged on the Government to form Anglo-Indian regiments, who would do their duty on such an occasion.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy heartily associated himself with the resolution and said the war had moved all sections of the people of India in a way most gratifying to the imperial sentiment. There was not a corner in India where there was not a genuine and powerful desire on the part of Indians to prove to the world the unity of the Empire by standing in all loyalty in this crisis in support of England cost what it might in sacrifice of life and property. British rule and been dear to the people of this country but before now it was hardly realised how very dear. Indians,—Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis or whoever they might be,—were in this moment of danger as one body ready to serve England as much on the battlefield as with money. There was every disposition among the people to bear a fair share of the financial burden of the war and now that at His Excellency's initiative, Indian troops would fight shoulder to shoulder with the British and the Colonial against the common enemy the whole of India felt that a great pledge of equal citizenship in the Empire had been vouchsafed to her children. As a representative of the Bombay Presidency, he desired to assure the Council that the resolution would be hailed with proud approval in his part of the country, and he felt sure all over India.

Mr. Dadabhoy said it was superfluous to reaffirm the assurances of Indian loyalty but it was in fitness of things for Members of Council, as chosen representatives of the people, to express in no uncertain language, their devotion to the Throne. Great Britain's action had evoked universal admiration; the civilized world was no longer in doubt about India's loyalty. The present crisis showed the solidarity of the British Empire. Indians offered all their resources and if need be, they would gladly accept fresh taxation. In conclusion, Mr. Dadabhoy emphasised the loyalty of the Parsee community.

TRAINING OF INDIAN MILITIA URGED.

Mr. Rayaningar, in supporting the resolution, said the fact that some of the earliest and most devout offers of spontaneous help with funds and personal service came from the landed aristocracy of Madras Presidency, made the position of his constituents quite clear, but the present enthusiasm of loyalty in the British cause was a new factor which ought to be specially welcome to England. It had been shown unmistakably how deeply attached the people of this country were to British rule and what sacrifices they were prepared to make. In the present moment, Indians considered themselves unlucky because their offers of personal service on the field could not be accepted. He did not doubt the wisdom of the decision from a military point of view; at the same time the fact that such splendid material had to be rejected chiefly for want of training ought to suggest to Government a sympathetic reconsideration of the Government policy in the matter of Indian Volunteering. The time had come when serious efforts should be made by Government for the constitution, equipment and training of an Indian militia for employment at short notice in the field on occasions like this. It was gratifying to note that the initiative for despatching Indian troops to the front came from His Excellency. He assured His Excellency that any pecuniary sacrifice that might be required of the people of India would be cheerfully made.

Mr. L. Huda assured the Viceroy of the loyalty of his province (Bihar).

The Maharajah of Cossimbazar in supporting the resolution, referred to the universal outburst of loyalty in India and the earnest desire of all classes of people to serve the King-Emperor with all their resources. The whole country was anxious to share the burden of the expenditure incurred by the war.

Raja Kushalpal Singh supported the resolution and dwelt upon the loyalty of the Talukdars of the province of Agra. He said Indians realised their obligations to the Empire and eulogised the despatch of Indian troops to the war.

MOSLEM ATTITUDE.

Mr. Ghazanavi in giving hearty support on

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIA'S DEVOTION TO THRONE.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

behalf of the twenty-four millions of Mussalmans in Bengal, said that his co-religionists recognised that within the folds of the British Empire there flourished the largest Moslem empire that ever existed in the world.

Every one knew that England had drawn her sword in defence of the liberties of a friendly state and to maintain the integrity of a weak and neutral neighbour. India of to-day was the creation of England and her destiny was linked with that of England. She was prepared to take her full share of the burden of upholding the prestige of the Empire. Enthusiasm ran high in his province and Bengali youths offered themselves as volunteers for the front in their thousands, but as that was not practicable they volunteered to form themselves into an Ambulance Corps. Referring to the second part of the resolution Mr. Chaznavi said, it would be abundantly clear that not only were they anxious to supply the sinews of war but were prepared cheerfully to go far beyond that. They desired to offer all the resources that they could command for the service of the Empire at the present crisis. India was fully prepared to take her due share of the same. Referring to the despatch of troops he said that by this single act his Lordship had created one more tie that would bind India to England. It was a matter of peculiar gratification to the members of the Council that one of their colleagues, an Indian member, had gone to the front to serve his King and country, he meant the gallant Malik Tiwana. He wished the others had the same opportunity.

Raja Jay Chand supported the resolution and expressed gratitude for the despatch of Indian troops to the front.

The Maharaja of Nashipur heartily supported the resolution.

Mr. Mir Asad Ali, in supporting the resolution, observed that as the fortunes of India were providentially interwoven with those of England they were bound to rise or fall with England.

Rai Sita Nath Rai pointed out that the war was a life and death struggle and its effects were visible on Indian commerce. He dwelt upon Indian loyalty and said never before he had witnessed such a wave. He alluded to the wisdom of depatching Indian troops and in the name of the mercantile community supported this resolution.

The Maharaja Kumar of Tikari also supported the resolution.

BENGAL'S LOYALTY.

Mr. S. N. Banerjea summed up the debate and spoke for more than twenty minutes dwelling upon the loyalty of India, specially of Bengal. He alluded to the enthusiasm which the Ambulance Corps scheme evoked in his province. He also spoke of how a high class Bengali Brahmin offered his services in any capacity. He pointed out that if they claimed the Empire's privileges they must bear its burden. Referring to the second part of the resolution Mr. Banerjea said it embodied in a concrete form the intensity of the feeling referred to in the first part. Their loyalty would be empty as a sounding brass, unless it touched the spring of action and lead them to acts of self-sacrifice which pointed to the direction in which it was in the power of the Council to make that sacrifice. At the same time he could not forget the great constitutional issues which the resolution raised. Mr. Banerjea next dealt with the Government of India Act of 1858 which referred to the cost of punitive expeditions outside the limits of India. He also referred to various expeditions in which the Indian troops had taken part. He felt the furthest limit of taxation had been reached and their wants were numerous but working as on the other side of the shield the Empire was confronted to-day with a crisis of the greatest magnitude. It was their very existance which was at stake, its honour, its credit, its heritage were jeopardised. In a crisis of such supreme magnitude all constitutional consideration must be held in partial abeyance, they must bear their share of the burden. India aspired to colonial self-government and to do what the colonials were doing. He paid an eloquent tribute to the action of the Viceroy in sending Indian troops to the front which would constitute a memorable landmark in the history of this country.

OFFER ACCEPTED.

His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

It has been a source of profound pleasure to me to listen to-day to the loyal and patriotic speeches made by hon. members of my Council and it has struck me during the course of to-day's discussion in Council that this remarkable demonstration of loyalty and of unity with the Empire has been a fitting baptism of this new chamber. I fully recognise that the views expressed by hon. members represent not merely their own personal views but those of the whole country which has been deeply moved by the fact that the Empire has through no fault on the part of its statesmen, been placed in a position of grave external danger. The hearty desire displayed on every side to make material sacrifices and to offer personal service has been a striking demonstration of the enthusiasm of all classes and creeds to unite with the Government in resisting the aggressive action of a power which can only be regarded as a menace to civilisation in its savage efforts to dominate Europe and indirectly the world. India has gladly given her sons to fight the common foe side by side with the sons of Great Britain, Canada and New Zealand and we may with confidence and with pride look forward to their achievements on the battlefield being worthy of the best and highest military traditions of this country. It is no longer a secret that we have already despatched two splendid divisions of infantry to Europe and one cavalry brigade while three more cavalry brigades will follow immediately. That we have been in a position to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the Empire across the seas is a legitimate source of pride and satisfaction to India as a whole and with the knowledge that practically all the Ruling Chiefs have placed their military forces and the resources of their States at the disposal of the Government it is clear that we are not at the end of our military resources. Several of the Ruling Chiefs have in accordance with their desire been selected to accompany the Expeditionary Force whilst all who have had any military training have expressed a desire to serve. Amongst those selected are:—Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, and the Maharajas of Bikaner, Ratlala, Rutlam Kishengarh, the Nawabs of Jaora, Sachin, Bhopal and several other leading Indians of rank and distinction, amongst these being our friend Malik Umar Hayat who never misses an occasion to go to the front and whose cheery presence in this Council we shall miss. I should like to add at the same time that our ally the Maharaja of Nepal has also very generously placed his forces at the disposal of Government while I have received from His Majesty the Amir, the mostly friendly assurances.

A LEGITIMATE ASPIRATION.

That hon. members should desire at the same time to share the financial burden cast upon the United Kingdom by the war is a very natural and legitimate aspiration and one that I cannot command too highly. I speak for the Government of India when I say that we are in full accord and complete sympathy with the wish expressed and will be very pleased to gratify it as far as we legitimately can, having due regard to the interests of the Indian tax-payer.

You are no doubt aware that we are bound to suffer financially from the war and the consequent dislocation of trade entailing as it will a falling off in the Customs returns and railway receipts. We could, however, under ordinary circumstances have asked the Home Government to bear the whole cost of the Expeditionary Force as in the case of the forces sent to China and South Africa, and in this way we could have effected very considerable counter savings. But I must tell you that we have actually had this matter under our consideration and we felt that it would not be in accordance with the wishes of the people of India that in a crisis like the present India should gain a material advantage at the expense of the Home Government in the savings effected on the dispatch of a large Expeditionary Force to Europe, a feeling which has received full confirmation in the resolution which has been moved and in the speeches which have been made. On behalf of Government I accept that resolution and it will strengthen our hands in the recommendation we felt disposed to make and shall now proceed to make, that under present circumstances we should accept such portion of the cost of the Expeditionary Force as would have fallen upon India had our troops continued to be employed in this country under normal circumstances. So far as a rough estimate can be framed at present and it must necessarily be a very rough one the net amount of which the Government of India would in this way contribute to His Majesty's Government assuming that the war lasted till towards the end of the current financial year, would be about one million sterling. Hon. members will have seen the announcement in the press of the splendid offer of 50 lakhs as a contribution to the cost of the Eqpeditionary Force made by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. I cannot sufficiently commend this striking and patriotic action on the part of His Highness whose loyalty, generosity and liberal views are so well known. The money so offered will be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government as an additional contribution and has been ear-marked for meeting the cost of the transports taking our troops overseas. Any other similar offers that may be made, will be treated in like way. I trust that this solution of this somewhat difficult question will prove satisfactory to hon members and to the country at large. We shall thus, besides placing at the disposal of His Majesty's Government a large portion of our army primarily maintained for the defence of India, also present them and that at a time when as I have said the war is likely materially to effect our budget arrangements, with a sum which may run to about a million sterling. A contribution on more liberal lines than this would not we think be fair to the Indian tax-payer, but that we should go to this extent in helping the mother country, is, I believe, a measure which will be in union with your wishes and with Indian sentiment generally. There is, I believe, nothing like comradeship in arms before the enemy and joint participation in the dangers and hardships of war to level all distinctions, to inspire mutual respect and to foster friendships. This I regard as the bright side of the despatch of our troops to Europe and of the heavy material sacrifices that are being made by India for the sake of the Empire. I cannot help feeling that as a consequence better relations will be promoted amongst the component parts of the British Empire, many misunderstandings will be removed and outstanding grievances will be settled in an amicable and generous manner. In this sense out of evil good may come to India and this is the desire of us all.

In conclusion I accept on behalf of the Government of India the loyal and patriotic resolution moved by the Hon. Sir G. Chitnavis and if hon. members agree I shall have very great pleasure in telegraphing its terms to the Secretary of State and in asking Lord Crewe to be so good as to lay it at the foot of the Throne of our King-Emperor.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Council reassembled at quarter past three. His Excellency the Viceroy presided.

Mr. Gillan introduced no less than three bills, viz., the Sea Customs Bill, the Life Assurance Companies Bill, and the Telegraph Bill. These measures are non-contentious.

General Birdwood, in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, introduced the Indian Army Bill and dwelt on the defective nature of section 114 of the existing Act.

Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Airships Bill and spoke at length. He referred to the recent legislations in England and alluded to the great peril created by the air crafts. He also explained that power had been taken to prohibit the passage by flight of any air crafts into this country except subject to conditions to be imposed by the Governor-General.

Sir Ali Imam then introduced a small Repealing and Amending Act. It is purely a formal measure calculated to remove certain obsolete matters from Madras, Punjab, and North West Frontier codes.

Sir Reginald Craddock finally introduced the Foreigners Bill and pointed out it was under consideration long before the war. He pointed out that under the Bill an undesirable alien could be restrained during interval which must elapse before the order of removal could be obtained.

The Council adjourned to 16th instant.

SIEGE OF LIEGE.

EYEWITNESS'S ACCOUNT OF GERMAN ATTACK

ENEMY CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

"The Times" special correspondent at Brussels wired as follows on Aug 12:—

The following additional details by an eye-witness of the conditions in Liége during the first two days of the siege were given me by Mr. Victor Hugo Duras, the American Vice-Consul in Liége. Mr. Duras is a member of the American Red Cross Society and, of course, speaks as a neutral.

It was on the night of Tuesday, August 4 that the inhabitants first awoke to the fact that the Germans were at their gates, on hearing the sound of their guns. Before that, they had already made extensive preparations for the expected attack, news of the imminence of which had been brought in by fugitives from the German advance.

Along the roads trees had been felled in rows and piled on the roadway, in which also deep holes had been dug, trains had been dynamited in the tunnels, and all means of communication as far as possible destroyed. All this greatly helped in hampering the progress of the Germans and therefore in supporting the Belgian resistance to the assault on the town.

It seems to be part of the new tactics of the Germans to attack as much as possible at night. Comparatively little fighting took place at Liége in the day time during the first days of the siege. On Tuesday night the firing was very close, and the Belgian forts, especially Flémon, Evegnée, and Chaudfontaine on the east of the town, quickly came into action. As the result of their fire, the attacks ceased before long, and for the rest of the day the guns on both sides were silent.

On Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock, the sound of the guns in the forts was heard again in Liége. The firing continued steadily till 2 o'clock in the morning, when it became much more vigorous, and for the next few hours there was hardly a break in the booming of the big guns, the rattle of the machine guns on the river front and the musketry from the trenches. At 6 o'clock there was a sudden silence, and Mr. Duras and the other inhabitants of Liége thought that all was over.

ATTACK REPELLED.

At 7, a gendarme knocked at his door and said that the Germans were actually in the city, and that all windows and doors were to be barred. Still no Germans were visible, and a short time later, soon after the last of the wagons carrying ammunition for the artillery and infantry rolled out of the Boulevard d'Avroy, there was a sound of cheering, and some Lancers rode into the Rue de la Cathedrale, one of them carrying a Uhlan helmet on his lance and crying out that the Germans had been repulsed and thousands of them killed.

Mr. Duras says that to those who know the kindly and pacific temperament of the Walloons the news for the moment seemed incredible; it seemed impossible that these sober business men, from whom the Gardes Civiques are chiefly recruited, could have routed the strapping, high-booted, well-equipped German troops whom he afterwards saw brought in as prisoners.

During the engagement the flash of the guns in the forts was clearly seen in Liége, in spite of the fact that it was a bright moonlight night.

It seems, according to his account, to have been part of the scheme of the defence not to make any very serious resistance to the attack till the German troops were actually past the forts. They were allowed to advance in several different bodies on each side of Fort Fleron, as well as north of Evegnée and south of Chaudfontaine along the river above and below Liege. Then, when they were close up to the town and had passed through the screen of trees and bushes which lies between it and the forts, a heavy fire was opened upon them as they joined forces with each other from the forts behind and from the rifles and machine guns in front, so that they were caught in a trap and their retreat cut off. There was nothing for them to do but be shot down or surrender. Even one of the Belgian regiments suffered badly from the fire of the forts during this part of the fight.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

In the town itself, under the direction of Dr. Snyrs, every preparation had been made for the reception of the wounded. Schools, churches, theatres, and all kinds of public buildings had been turned into hospitals, and every one who was not working in or for the Army had enlisted in the Red Cross service. But in spite of the most careful organization both at Bresseau in the north part of the city and at the Gare de Landez there was for many hours an unavoidable delay in dealing with some of the wounded. The slaughter had taken place in such a short space of time and in such a confined space that the Belgian wounded were lying in heaps, and though all the motor-cars of the town had been requisitioned it took a long time to bring them in to the hospitals.

As the German casualties were from five to ten times as numerous, and as they had only field hospitals and none of the conveniences of a town to fall back on, the amount of suffering on their side must have been incalculably greater.

The German troops paid a terrible penalty for the boldness of their scheme of attack, which could from a military point of view have only been justified by a conviction on the part of the German officers that the resistance they would meet with would be of the feeblest character. For they knew, of course, the enormous strength of the Liege forts, and must have realized how severe their losses would be if the defence was conducted on scientific principles by really brave and determined troops. The mistake they made was in underrating the fighting qualities of the peaceful Belgians.

In the afternoon M. Duras once more visited the hospitals, and found them working splendidly now that the first rush was over. Like many other citizens of Liege he seems to have shown much quiet courage during these two days of the siege in moving about under fire.

On Thursday at midnight the bombardment was resumed, and continued till the morning. This time, however, the mortality was not so great, as the Germans were depending more upon the fire of their heavy siege guns, and no longer attempted to attack in big masses. They had for the time being learned a lesson. During the day a few private buildings were destroyed and some of the citizens killed and wounded by shells, which the Germans fired from a shelter they had managed to find between the forts and the city, after pushing back the infantry.

FRENCH FRONTIER SUCCESSES

ENEMY'S GUNS TAKEN.

VILLAGE CARRIED BY BAYONET CHARGE.

The Paris correspondent of "The Times" wired on August 12, as follows:—

An engagement between French and German artillery in the neighbourhood of Spincourt, as well as other actions in which guns have taken part on both sides, has proved, according to an official statement, the superiority of the French field pieces over the German arm. Three guns captured in yesterday's (August 11) action were abandoned after having been silenced by a French battery. The German shells have proved very ineffective.

Contrary to report, there has been no serious engagement in the neighbourhood of Givet. The report arose probably from the fact that at the beginning of hostilities numerous patrols were captured on the Franco-Belgian frontier between Dinant, Rochefort, and Givet. These were sent each day to Mezieres, but they have now been transported, owing to their number, to the region of Rheims.

To-day is the twelfth day of mobilization, and this very circumstance is interpreted as an excellent augury of the success of French arms. German strategy was known to consist in striking swiftly during the first 48 hours of mobilization, in piercing the covering troops, and in seizing Nancy and thereby disarranging French mobilization. These plans have, however, been ruthlessly upset by the unexpected resistance at Liege, where the right wing of the German Army has been "rolled up." The moral effect of this upon the French temperament has been increased by the occupation of Attkirch and the seizure of passes in the Vosges. Thus, under the shelter of covering troops, the French concentration has proceeded with the regularity of clockwork.

Every expert here acknowledges the admirable state of training of the troops of the Allied Armies. Though the Kaiser's Army is imposing, its artillery, particularly its heavy ordnance, is said to be defective. Reports here state that at Liege shells burst long before they touched the ground and fell harmlessly among the defenders. On the other hand, the famous French 75mm. cannon, which performed splendidly in the Balkan War, show great precision in action and are effectively supported by the bayonet charges of the French infantry.

A BATTERY DESTROYED.

August 11.—Numerous engagements have been taking place in the centre of the frontier line between advanced troops of the French and German Armies, and several notable French successes are reported.

On the evening of the 10th the Germans made an attack on the French outposts in the region of Spincourt, north-east of Verdun. The outposts were outnumbered and compelled to retire. They were reinforced, however, assumed the offensive, and hurled back the enemy with considerable loss. A German battery was destroyed by the fire of the French artillery, and three guns, three machine-guns, and two ammunition wagons captured. A German regiment of cavalry has been very severely handled.

In the neighbourhood of Chateau Salins a battalion of German infantry, advancing from the direction of Vic, attacked the French outposts, were received vigorously, and repulsed with heavy losses. The village of Lagarde, between Chateau Salins and Avricourt, in Alsace, was carried by French infantry in bayonet charges with great dash.

A German force appeared before Longwy, summoned the commander to surrender, and was met with a haughty refusal, in spite of the fact that Longwy is defended only by detached forts and works constructed by Vauban.

August 10.—French troops have seized the passes of Bonhomme and Sainte Marie, and hold the heights commanding the town of Sainte Marieaux-Mines. This action is one of the first steps necessary for the general advance to the north or south of the Vosges, and was taken by the Germans in 1870 immediately after their first victories at Worth and Spicheren. Firing has been heard at Baccarat from the direction of Montigny, and it is probable that the French are at Saarburg. In the neighbourhood of Metz the Germans have attempted to stop the French advance by flooding the valley of the Seille, but the French troops are still able to pass. No advance is reported in the neighbourhood of Nancy.

It would be rash to exaggerate the importance of the French successes in the south. The invading force have before them the forest of Harth, a belt of woodland a couple of miles broad, in which the Germans are reported to have prepared formidable works of defence, and in any case the French would be unlikely to push their advance farther into Alsace before their attack had developed at other points to the north.

MEETING AT VITA.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Vita was held last week in the local Ganapati-Temple to express loyalty to the British Government and to pray for the success of the British Arms in the present war and to enlist the support and sympathy of the people at this critical time. The meeting was attended by all the local authorities and was enthusiastically conducted by the local Bar.

PRISONERS OF WAR AT OLYMPIA.

GERMANS AT EXERCISE.

HOW SUSPECTS SPEND THE DAYS.

If anybody had looked into Olympia, the big hall at Kensington, somewhere in the late afternoon, on August 13, he would have seen an extraordinary sight in the great arena, wrote "The Standard" on August 14. That enormous space where, it seems only a week or so since the finest soldiers of the British Army were showing their King and a great assembly of society the wondrous feats and tricks of skill they could perform, was still a theatre for the flower of the British Army; but under weirdly different circumstances. A thin line of Irish Guards, grim, determined men, khaki-clad, and with fixed bayonets—lined the vast length and breadth of exhibition ground. They were watching and guarding a mostly shabby crowd of men of all ages at exercise—tramping round, playing leap-frog, running races, or otherwise easing the cramped muscles of their bodies, dulled by the inertion of the previous twenty-four hours. It was the German prisoners permitted to indulge in a brief respite from that close confinement in the Olympia annexe compound—and the Guardsmen were ready to shoot down or bayonet any one of them who attempted to break bounds.

Since Saturday night last Olympia, which was being prepared for the Kinematograph International Exhibition—now indefinitely postponed—has been both military barracks and a military prison. Without "by your leave," or "with your leave," the War Office had "commandeered" the obviously convenient building at Kensington and adapted it as a temporary abiding-place for Irish Reservist Guardsmen rejoining the colours. A company from an active battalion was marched in to give their returning comrades welcome, and to re-drill them into regular units of the King's body soldiers.

SOLDIERS IN DRESSING-ROOMS.

An officer of the rank of Captain of the Coldstream Guards was installed as barrack-master and governor, and all the galleries—the dressing-rooms of the nuns in "The Miracle"—were furnished with sleeping cots and other camp necessaries of a regiment on service. In the evening further preparations were made—but of a different nature—in the annexe, that part of the arena where we were all apt to wander in horse show times to see the luxurious stables of pampered horses belonging to millionaire owners. Thick ropes were stretched across to divide it from the larger space; every exit to the courtyard was strongly barricaded; trestle tables and rough benches were placed in position; and in rows around boards were stretched over the asphalt and covered with coarse blankets. Then, by twos and threes, by the half-dozen occasionally, batches of sullen-looking men were marched in, delivered by policemen and detectives at the outer gates in the rear to the custody of the soldiers, "to have and to hold" under suspicion of being spies or traitors, or else as undesirable aliens plotting in the interests of those at war with this country. Sulky, villainous-looking ruffians some of them; inoffensive-appearing unfortunates others; but every one a German, and all apparently quite conscious of the possibilities in front of them. To these were also brought another kind of prisoner in the course of the following day or two: The crews of captured merchantmen; a dozen or two of German reservists seized on their way to join the colours of the Kaiser; and a few more genuine prisoners of war, until there were on Wednesday night in that commodious stable shed where Hagenbeck used to house his big serpents over 200 German-speaking men, lying and lolling, stretching and standing, talking or sulking, and wondering what was next going to happen to them.

"ONLY ENGLISH SPOKEN."

As day succeeded day, friends of some of them became interested. By special permission camp bedsteads and bedding were brought into the place, and clean linen or changes of garments. Barbers, but only English barbers, not Germans, were permitted to shave prisoners, and parcels of food, carefully examined by the military warders, were accepted. Interviews were permitted with wives or other near relatives, or with solicitors, but only in a reserved corner and in the presence of an officer and on the condition that only English was spoken. Otherwise, things became monotonous in the strict regime maintained and continued to remain so.

At 7 a.m. the prisoners must rise, and those who have special bedding must "stow it away" as in barracks. Accompanied by armed guards, ablutions can be performed in turn by batches, and then breakfast is served just as it is to the troops in Olympia—coffee, and bread and bacon, or sausage, or ham and eggs. At midday hot meat and vegetables, or a stew or a steak pudding; in the early evening bread and butter and tea and jam, as much as anyone desires. All this at the expense of the Government! Mineral water or other non-intoxicating drink is allowed to those who have sufficient money to buy it from the caterers (Lyons); but no beer or wine or spirits, no razors, knives, or other things with which damage to lives or surroundings could be managed, and only smoking at certain defined hours, just as it is the rule with exercise.

PROOF OF INNOCENCE.

There are plenty of newspapers and magazines, and a few have packs of cards, or chessmen, or draughts. Each morning so many are called forward to an inner hall, always moving under the guardianship of a file of soldiers, and there they are interrogated by staff officers of the Army, who arrive every day for that purpose. Some few are able to prove innocence or harmlessness. They have been resident here perhaps for fifteen or twenty years, and profess ardent affection for their adopted country, but for some reason or other they have neglected to become naturalised citizens. They are able to show and guarantee such proof, how respectable they are, on the evidence of three friendly English householders who come to their assistance, and they are eventually allowed to go free. Others—sinister-looking ruffians, some of them—are decided to be genuine spies, and are placed for the while in closer custody, to be removed elsewhere for sterner treatment; but the largest rest, like the German reservists, and the ships' crews are confirmed as genuine prisoners of war. Olympia remains their detention compound for such indefinite time as the authorities decide. With success to our arms and the consequent inevitable arrival of thousands of prisoners of war to this country there will, of course, be several places of strong detention elsewhere in London and all over the provinces.

SAD NEW ARRIVALS.

But it was a very depressed hundred or so of men who became caged together yesterday afternoon after their brief hour of exercise was over. Few of them seemed to care to talk to each other or to mix beyond their immediate acquaintance. There were—and, of course, still are—three ships' crews, all German, among the prisoners; but each crew kept to itself, and had seemingly no desire to discuss their plight with the other crew. There was a little card playing, but no interested grouping round the players. All talking was in subdued tones; and as the evening gloom descended and the flickering lights made reading difficult here and there a little circle bowed their heads together and crooned a hymn of the Vaterland. The innocent suffer with the guilty; the spy is lying side by side with the wretched German clerk or trader, whose only crime is his delayed endeavour to leave this country in time, or else his having mislaid his proofs of naturalisation and respectability, and—"Woe to the conquered!"

CARNEGIE AND KAISER.

STRONG DENUNCIATION BY THE PEACE APOSTLE.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has sent the following reply to a telegram from London urging him "to join in the protest against Britain's participation in the alarming war":—

"Protest to-day is useless. The German Emperor refused Britain's friendly invitation to a peaceful conference of the Powers, signed by no less able and peaceful statesman than Sir Edward Grey, and proposed in return that Britain should agree that Germany be permitted to march through Belgium, to attack France, thus placing Belgium, Holland, Sweden, and Norway open to her fleets and armies. Her Emperor, hitherto for 25 years the world's foremost peace potentate, has to-day become the chief destroyer as 'war lord' of Europe. We advocates of heavenly peace and foes of hellish war must not fail to expose and denounce the guilty originators thereof.

"The German Emperor's refusal to attend Britain's peaceful conference was followed by the present upheaval of the demons of war. I believe the Emperor knew not what he did when he refused Britain's olive branch of peace and now mourns over his error. But this is already of the past—the looms of the gods weave no erasures. We men of peace feel that of all crimes the killing of men by their fellow-men is 'the foulest fiend ever loosed from hell,' the deepest disgrace to so-called civilisation; and we must not fail to call to account the guilty emperor, king, president, or statesman.

"Her peace conference having been rejected by Germany, I feel that Britain only did her duty when she promptly refused Germany's counter-proposal to be permitted to invade Belgium to attack France, and declared she would protect Belgium by land and sea."

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

GRATEFUL FOR GOOD TREATMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

A number of additional Germans and Austrians of serviceable age are leaving Calcutta for Ahmednagar. It is understood that they are being very well treated, that those holding rank of officers, says a correspondent, are allowed first class railway journey and two servants and that others travel second class and are given permission to retain one bearer.

In conversation, says the same correspondent with one of those who formerly took part in the mercantile life of Calcutta and is now a prisoner of war, it was gathered how grateful they were to the Government for the manner in which they were being treated and how comfortably and inoffensively everything had been organised and conveyed to them. With all his reputed lack of finer courtesies, said the German, the Britain knows at least how to treat an enemy. "When the war is over perhaps we shall feel the happier that we have not ill-treated those in our power, and that the reputation of the British for chivalry in war has been sustained even in difficult circumstances", so ends the correspondent's letter.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

BANK'S CLAIMS DECREED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD., *v.* MULCHAND & Co.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff Bank against the defendants, a firm of merchants doing business at Cawnpore, for recovery of Rs. 31,135 in respect of certain transactions entered into on the defendants' behalf by the plaintiffs.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendants were absent.

The defendants carry on business at Cawnpore. They executed a Promissory Note for Rs. 1,00,000 in favour of the plaintiffs. They had had dealings with the plaintiff Bank for a long time. The pro-note was sent from Cawnpore and was executed in order to cover a cash credit account of the defendant with the Bank. The Bank purchased shares (Merchants Bank Shares) for the defendants from time to time and debited the value to the defendants' cash-credit account. In September, 1913, the balance due from the defendants was Rs. 25,469. The defendants acknowledged this account, and afterwards there were further transactions between them and the Bank. On 31st December, 1913, when accounts were made up, the balance due from the defendants was Rs. 31,135. A decree for Rs. 31,135 with interest at 6 per cent. was passed in favour of the plaintiff Bank.

Two similar suits were filed by the plaintiff Bank against Baldevdas Kedarnath and Murlidhar Hardwarimal, respectively, as defendants. The defendants' vrm are in business at Cawnpore, and both the firms executed promissory notes. The firm of Baldevdas Kedarnath executed one pro-note for Rs. 1,00,000 on 18th December, 1911, and another pro-note for Rs. 1,00,000 in 1912, in favour of the Bank. These pro-notes were executed to cover cash-credit accounts. The Bank purchased shares for the defendants from time to time, and debited the amount to the cash credit account of the defendants with the Bank. When the accounts were last made up a sum of Rs. 1,92,503-15-11 was due from that firm. His Lordship passed a decree for the Bank as prayed for.

The firm of Murlidhar Hardwarimal passed a similar pro-note for Rs. 1,00,000 in favour of the Bank to cover their cash-credit account with the Bank. A decree was passed in favour of the Bank for Rs. 91,666, with interest at 6 per cent. costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Bicknell Merwanji and Romer.

CLAIM ON SPORTING GOODS.

WILLIAM SHILLOCK *v.* MESSRS. MCALPINE & Co., A FIRM.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff who does business of exporting sporting goods to India. The plaintiff filed this suit by his constituted attorney Mr. Caroe, of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe (solicitors) against the defendant to recover Rs. 2,247—the price of sporting goods despatched to him from England. The sporting goods were tennis rackets, cricket bats, and other sundries, and were ordered by the defendants from the plaintiff's firm. At the time the plaintiff despatched these goods, he drew on the defendants five Bills of Exchange. Those Bills of Exchange were given to Lloyds, Shipping Agents, along with the shipping documents. The drafts were presented to the defendant by the Chartered Bank and accepted by him. As soon as they were accepted, the shipping documents were handed over to the defendant who obtained possession of the exported goods. On presentation of the drafts for payment, a few days later the defendant refused to pay. Later on the defendant and his manager went and saw Mr. Caroe at his office and acknowledged their liability to pay, but asked for time owing to the present war.

Mr. Caroe gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's claim.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,163-5-8 with costs. Interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,66,666.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

STONE FOR THE DOCKS.

CONTRACT AND PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

PRICE, WILLS AND REEVES *v.* NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

This was a suit for the dissolution of partnership of the Hyderabad Granite Co., of which the plaintiff and defendants were members and for accounts.

The facts of the case were as follows:—Prior to 1906, one J. W. Gay, and Esuf Haji Rahimtulla had been carrying on business as contractors under the name and style of Haji Rahimtulla and Gay. About the middle of 1906 Gay obtained a contract from the defendants Price, Wills and Reeves to supply them with granite stone for the purpose of the construction of the new docks in Bombay. The plaintiff agreed to advance Rs. 150,000 as capital of the firm, and himself became a partner, his share of profits being 8 annas in the rupee.

Later on rights to quarry stones at Lingpalli and Dharur were secured by Gay, and in 1906 a partnership, called Kamal Gay and Co., was entered into between the plaintiff, Gay, and one Salim, who had been instrumental in securing the quarring rights from the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The partners, however, fell out, and on the 11th of March, 1908, was formed the partnership between the plaintiff and Price Wills and Reeves, called the Hyderabad Granite Co., the dissolution of which was now sought, and which took over the business of Kamal, Gay and Co. The plaintiff alleged that upto the end of December, 1907, he had brought in large sums of money aggregating with interest to Rs. 1,00,939-9-3.

According to the deed of agreement the plaintiff and defendants were to share half and half in the profits and losses, and the defendants were to have the sole and absolute management, the plaintiff not to interfere with the management at all.

The other clauses of the deed pertinent to the points in issue were these:—

Cl. 4—The working of the said quarries and the said partnership shall continue until the supply of granite and other stone for the construction of Alexandra Docks under the said contract has been completed at which time the said work and the said partnership shall forthwith terminate and be wound up.

Cl. 25.—The average rate of expenses per cubit foot at which the stone has hitherto been quarried exclusively of management and superintendence shall not be exceeded in future except under extraordinary circumstances when the rate of expense may be increased 10 p.c.

There was a clause for reference to Arbitrators in case of any difference arising between the partners. Many allegations of fraud and misrepresentations were made in the plaint against the defendants, which, however, were withdrawn at the hearing. The only point in dispute was the rate of expenses for quarrying agreed upon. The plaintiff alleging that under. Cl. 25 it was not to be more than Rs. 1-7-0 at which rate it was worked by Kamal Gay and Co., including all the expenses of quarrying; the defendants on the other hand alleged that the figure Rs. 1-7-0 only included the three items, dressing quarrying and hauling to station.

Mr. Justice Macleod held that it was impossible to say, on the correspondence placed before the court, that any agreement had been come to with regard to the rate. He had, therefore, to fall back on evidence to decide that point. His Lordship held that Rs. 1-7-0 was the proper figure for one cubit foot including royalties, and referred the matter to the Commissioner for taking accounts on that footing.

His Lordship also over-ruled a preliminary objection raised by Mr. Binning, counsel for the defendants that the suit for dissolution and accounts was premature as the partnership was "for particular adventure and that adventure had not been completed."

Against this judgment, Price Wills and Reeves appealed.

Mr. Binning and the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Setelvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the respondents.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Binning questioned by the Court said that the reason why they could not act on the arbitration clause in the deed was that almost, two-thirds of the plaint was taken up with charges of fraud against the defendants, which were withdrawn only on the day of the hearing. Voluminous evidence had been taken on commission and the appellents wanted their costs upon that date.

With regard to the point whether a suit for dissolution was maintainable, Mr. Binning submitted that this being a partnership for a particular adventure, i.e., to supply granite stone to the docks until the docks were completed according to Cl. 4, it was not possible to order dissolution until that adventure was completed. When the suit was filed the docks were not completed.

The learned counsel referred to S. 253, Cl. 9. of the Indian Contract Act and said that even where the partnership was carried on at a loss, a partner could not sue for dissolution unless the venture was complete. S. 254 Cl. 6 of the Indian Contract Act which said that "at the suit of a partner the Court may dissolve when the business of the partnership can only be carried on at a loss" did not apply to such a case.

The Chief Justice—Can you limit a person's right to sue for any particular period of time. His Lordship referred to S. 28 of the Indian Contract Act.

Mr. Binning submitted that he could do so himself.

In support of his argument Mr. Binning cited Lindly Partnership p. 153 which said "If a partnership be entered into for a single adventure or undertaking an agreement that the partnership shall last until the termination of the adventure will be inferred" 9 *Chan. Appeals* 636 to show that profits or loss could be ascertained unless the adventure was completed 1. *Bom.* 468. to show that a party could contract himself out of his rights.

The learned counsel contended that supposing the agreement could be terminated on loss shown there was no such loss shown. He cited 17 Times Law Reports p. 65 to show that that it was not enough to show that for two years the partnership had worked at a loss—it should be shown that there was a practical impossibility of making profits.

In reply to Sir Dinshaw Daver, counsel said that he did not dispute for a moment that after the plaint had been filed, the balance sheets were all against the Co., but contended that what happened subsequently to the plaint could not be relied upon to show that business was carried on at a loss. As to the rates for expense of working the mines the learned counsel relied upon certain letters to show that the rate agreed upon was Rs. 1-7 per cubit foot. He urged that that included only dressing, quarrying and loading "Royalties" at the rate of 2 annas per cubit foot, which the learned judge in the Lower Court had included in the expense of quarrying was separately provided for in the deed and ought not to have been so included in the quarrying expense.

THE QUESTION FOR THE COURT.

Mr. Setalvad on behalf of the respondent contended that the question for the Court was: Was there a partnership or not under the contract Act? If so, then the Act made no distinction between partnerships for a particular period or for a particular venture, and section 254 applied to all equally. Statutory provisions could not be over-ruled by what the parties might choose to say. Further, when parties entered into partnership they looked forward to making profits and not losses, whether the partnerships were for a fixed period or for a particular purpose. Clause 4 was on the assumption that the parties were going to make profits. Section 254 dealt with circumstances of an unexpected character, beyond the control of parties and the Statutory right given by section 254 could not be curtailed by anything said in the agreement.

As to losses it was amply shown by balance-sheets before and after filing of the suit that the partnership was making great losses. A possibility of making profits could always be alleged, but the Court would act on reasonable probability.

The defendants were in two capacities, viz., as contractors to the Docks and as partners of the plaintiffs. As partners their interests would be absolutely identical with the plaintiffs but as contractors to the docks they were making a good thing out of the partnership and that was the reason why they opposed a dissolution.

As to the rates Mr. Setalvad said that the plaintiffs were not to interfere in the management and therefore Rs. 1-7 per cubit foot was fixed to safeguard his interests and that figure included all the expenses of quarrying including the royalties according to clause 25 of the deed.

THE JUDGMENT.

The judgment of the Court was delivered by the Chief Justice who after referring to the fact leading up to the partnership said that the principal question whether the plaintiff had a right to put an end to the partnership, at that stage, depended on clause 4 of the agreement. It was necessary to refer to certain previous documents to understand that clause. Their Lordships held that under that clause there was an express contract for a particular adventure that is supplying granite stones till the construction of the dock was complete. The Court came to the conclusion that the partnership was bound to supply the granite stone till the dock was completed, and there was a corresponding obligation on the part of the defendants, as contractors to the docks, to buy from the partnership.

Referring to Mr. Setalvad's argument that the statutory right to dissolution given to a partner under section 254 (6) of the Indian Contract Act could not be overruled by anything said in the agreement, and that the Indian Contract Act recognised no distinction between different kinds of partnerships, their Lordships said that they were unable to accede to that argument, having regard to section 252 of that Act, according to which the partners could as between themselves regulate their rights and obligations and to the word "may" in section 254 which gave the Court a discretion whether to order a dissolution or not. Their Lordships said that on construction of clause 4, they thought that there was an express provision against dissolution until the adventure was completed but even if there was no such clause it was within the discretion of the Court to order a dissolution and looking to all the circumstances of the case their Lordships would have refused to order a dissolution.

Their Lordships referred to the Privy Council case of Cowasjee Nanabhoy *v.* Lallubhoy Vulubhoy and others (1 Bom., 468 at p. 473 and 474) relied upon by the defendants and said that it was a complete authority for the proposition that a partner could by stipulation relinquish his right of dissolution till the expiry of a certain period or the completion of a particular venture.

Their Lordships disagreed with the Court below, and held on this point that the plaintiffs were not entitled to a dissolution before the completion of the docks which were completed in 1912.

As to the question of rates their Lordships held that the learned judge in the Court below was in error in holding that the rate was not fixed by agreement. There was no doubt, looking to the correspondence and the evidence given, that the rate was fixed at Rs. 1-7 per cubit foot the only question in dispute being what was included in the rate. Their Lordships held that Rs. 1-7 included, only the three items of "dressing, quarrying and hauling to the station" as contended for by the defendants, exclusive of royalties, depreciation of plant, and all other expenses.

Their Lordships held that as the work of the construction of the docks was now complete they would not put the parties to additional costs by dismissing the plaintiff's suit on the preliminary point but would vary the decree of the Lower Court and dissolve the partnership from the date of the completion of such work and refer the matter to the Commissioner for taking accounts from the 11th March, 1908, up to the end of the construction of the dock.

Costs of the suit and appeal to be paid by the respondent.

Attorneys for the appellants:—Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer.

Attorneys for the respondents:—Messrs. Little and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SANCTION AGAINST A PLEADER QUASHED.

OUTCOME OF PRIVATE MALICE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

NARSO BALKRISHNA CHANDRACHAND AND TWO OTHERS *v.* DATTU PANDHARINATH KOMTI.

These were three criminal applications for revision made to the High Court on behalf of N. B. Chandrachand, a pleader who has been practising in the Poona district for fifteen years, and two others.

Mr. Balakram, District Judge of Poona, passed an order under section 476, Criminal Proceedure Code, directing Chandrachand along with the other two accused to be sent to the City Magisrate for trial for alleged offences under sections 206,208,209, I.P.Code, in fraudulently selling certain property in order to save it from attachment on a decree which was expected to be passed against the first accused.

One Jaffer was the owner of a house, which he had mortgaged to one Dattu. In December, 1909, Jaffer passed a promissory note to Dattu for Rs. 600. After some time Datu filed a suit in the Court of Small Causes on this pro-note and the following day he requested the Court to fix an early date for the hearing, as Jaffer was trying to sell the house. The case was taken on the 11th March, on which date Jaffer was represented by a pleader, Mr. Chandrachand, the present petitioner. The pleader asked for some time to put in the defence, which was granted till the 14th March. On that date Jaffer sold his house, or rather the equity of redemption, as the house was already mortgaged, to one Shankar, and executed a sale-deed in his favour, and had it registered. This sole-deed was attested by Chandrachand, who also indentified Jaffer before the sub-registrar. The Small Cause Court suit was not heard on that date, as the judge was on leave. On the 19th March the suit was taken and Jaffer asked for instalments. The suit was decided on 2nd May against Jaffer, and instalments were refused. It was alleged that the transfer of the house to Shanker was fraudulent and dishonest without consideration. It was effected by Jaffer in combination with Shanker, with the object of defeating the creditor, Dattu, and of saving the property from attachment, after the suit then pending was decreed. Mr. Chandrachand was in the case throughout, and though cognizant of all the circumstances of the case actively helped the other two in bringing about the transfer and thus abetted the offence committed by them. In March, 1914, the decree-holder Dattu applied to the District Judge of Poona for sanction to prosecute all the three for fraudulently selling certain property to save it from attachment.

It was contended on behalf of Mr. Chandrachand that after the lapse of nearly twenty months he having incurred the displeasure of another pleader, the present application was made at his instigation to Mr. Balakram, and sanction was granted. He was pleader for Jaffer in a suit filed in the Small Cause Court at Poona; and when he attested the sale-deed he was told by his client that he was obliged to sell the house as he was in urgent need of money for the marriage of his daughter, and for payment to his creditors. He had no reason to disbelieve the client or suspect any fraud in the transaction. Assuming there was fraud either on the part of the vendor or vendee how the liability could be fastened on the pleader. The parties had arranged the transaction independently between themselves. There was no allegation that the transaction was brought about by the pleader.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said this was one of those cases which seemed to him to be peculiarly of a kind in which it was not desirable to order a prosecution. First of all there had been great delay, a delay exceeding 18 months in making the application; secondly, the excuse offered for that delay made it appear very clear that that application was entirely the outcome of private malice. Whether there was justification or not for a prosecution, his Lordship thought that their Court should not be made an instrument of private malice in that way, where the circumstances were as they appeared to be in the present cases. His Lordship considered that the prosecution ought certainly to be put an end to, unless it was a case in which the reasons for the prosecution appeared to be in themselves of overwhelming importance. Their Lordships had here a case which entirely depended on circumstantial evidence and inferences to be drawn from a limited number of facts. What those inferences would be, of course, one could not say. But as regards one of the accused (No. 3) an inference of his guilt could only be arrived at by making an assumption against his honesty which his Lordship thought an ordinary person in ordinary affairs would not make against another ordinary person. As regards the other two the same could not be said with the same degree. But this could be said that the case was not overwhelmingly strong against them; and it was very far from obvious that the inference which ought to have been drawn from the stated facts was necessarily an inference of their guilt. It was qute plain therefore, that that was a case where private malice was an operating motive. a prosecution ought not to be allowed. His Lordship considered that the proceedings against all the three applicants ought to be quashed.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the first applicant.

Mr. Gadgil, with Mr. Patwardhan, appeared for the second applicant.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the third applicant Chandrachand, pleader.

The Advocate-General with Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. Gharpure appeared for he complainant.

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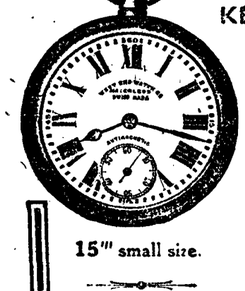

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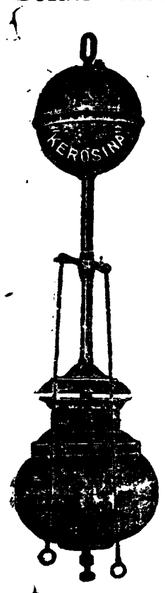

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FRANCE AND THE WAR.

PARIS DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS.

We publish below an interesting description of Paris during the first two weeks of the War specially contributed to "The Bombay Chronicle."

(From our Correspondent.)
PARIS, Aug. 7.

With the issue of the decree of mobilisation, the state of tension and anxiety of the preceding week gave way to one of comparative tranquility. At the stations for some days previously, there had been a continual stream of soldiers departing to rejoin their regiments, but with the order of mobilisation all the reservists comprising all Frenchmen between the ages of twenty-three and fifty were called into action.

The order was put up in the Post Offices late on Saturday afternoon and Parisians who had wandered abroad experienced great difficulty in returning home, for the men employed on the autobuses, trams, boats, etc. all had to leave their posts to make the necessary arrangements for their immediate departures. The underground railways of Paris were the last to succumb to the general upheaval, but the curtailed service was quite unable to cope with the ever-increasing crowds at the stations and the carriages were crowded to suffocation, many women being carried out fainting. The men received the news very calmly, but almost every woman, young or old, on first learning of the order wept openly and unrestrainedly, for there is hardly one family in France that does not supply at least one soldier. After the first shock, however, the women bowed to the inevitable and their behaviour at the stations has been admirable, all showing wonderful self-control until after the departure of the trains. Their general feeling was well-reflected in one woman, who on turning away after bidding farewell to a soldier, said to a companion who began to weep, "Keep up a little longer, he can still see us."

In spite of this element of sadness, the men on the whole have been very gay, many riding up to the stations on flower-bedecked motor cycles with their women-folk in side cars. There were many amusing incidents at the stations, as for instance when two young soldiers labelled their train "Pleasure train for Berlin," and everyone of the men left Paris singing at the top of his voice.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING.

With the declaration of war there was naturally strong anti-German feeling aroused, and the opportunity was seized by many, mostly young apaches and habitual criminals to wreck all the German shops and restaurants: notably the many beautifully equipped establishments belonging to the well known firm of Maggi were all smashed, the furniture being thrown into the road and burnt. Strong measures were immediately taken by the military authorities to stop this rioting; four hundred and fifty arrests wee made and the offenders received sentences of imprisonment averaging about six months. In spite of the police protection the unattacked shops took no risks and immediately displayed placards such as "French shop," "Owner and assistants departed for the war," "Two sons under the flag," etc. One shop quite near to where I live is labelled "Roumanian shop, five brothers-in-law at the front," but this notice has not altogether destroyed the hitherto held belief that the owner is a German Swiss!

INSTANCES OF PATRIOTISM.

The enormous enthusiasm displayed has been universal and all nationalities have formed bands of volunteers, of which the Italians, numbering over 9,000, are the most numerous. During the first few days there were continual processions of these volunteers, all carrying flags and singing patriotic songs, on their way to the various enrollment offices. Besides this active form of display of sympathy, every day has brought forth offers of assistance and gifts from various private people. Many of the big shops including the well-known Galeries Lafayette, have transformed their premises into hospitals. Andre Michelin, the head of the well-known tyre firm, has given President Poincare the sum of £40.000 to be spent in rewarding heroic deeds of the military aviators, the money to be paid to the widows or orphans in the case of a man's death. One man has offered his profits from the sale of flags, £200, as a reward to the soldier first taking a German flag and a similar offer was made by an Italian lawyer at Nice.

The universality of military service here is realised when one reads in the papers of a playwright commanding a company at the frontier, a popular editor driving an autobus, a music-hall favourite patrolling a bridge and two racing motorists as chauffeurs to two generals.

The greatest inconvenience experienced by the general public, apart from the extreme difficulty of getting about, is the scarcity of money. All the tradespeople refuse to accept notes or cheques and ever since the first breath of war the Bank of France has been daily beseiged by an enormous crowd of people desirous of changing notes for gold. At first the Bank kept up its usual custom of exchanging notes into gold to the value of £4 per day per person, but this amount has since been reduced to £2 and the position is becoming intolerable.

The newspapers are bought as soon as they appear, the crowd of eager customers sometimes living up in queues in front of newspaper kiosks. The great paper manufacturer have been unable to cope with the demand and the newspapers have consequently reduced their sizes in proportion to their circulation; the extremely popular mid-day papers "La Patrie" and the "Paris-Midi" have reached the size of half a single sheet.

EXTRAORDINARY QUIET OF PARIS.

Paris is now extraordinarily quiet, as there is hardly any traffic at all. From the first day autobuses were requisitioned by the Military authorities and have since been fitted up half as meat vans, half as ambulance vans. There are hardly any taxis, since there is no one to drive them, and the few aged cab-drivers are amassing fortunes from the exorbitant fares they charge. Nearly all horses have been requisitioned; these are driven up by their owners to the various centres in the streets, there unharnessed and painted with a number on the left shoulder before led to the open smithies to be branded on the hoof, and is a curious sight to see these long lines of horses of every possible sort and conditions Most of the private motor cars also have been requisitioned, and many of those that are not yet annexed are driven by their owners and labelled "Free carriage, reservists and officers." There are very few trams running and a few of the main lines of the underground are open for a certain number of hours per day.

"THE BARBARIANS."

Two out of every three shops are shut for want of people to run them and all shops and cafes must be shut by 8 o'clock. All the theatres are shut since there are no performers and no managing staff. The National Theatre, "Comedie Francaise," in spite of the departure of the General Manager and most of the staff, tried to continue its performances as it had done in 1870, but after playing twice to audiences of thirty had to abandon the attempt. Every street in Paris is gay with flags and bunting and has the appearance of being en fete and except for the presence of soldiers everywhere, there is no sign of the great war now raging. News filters through very slowly and the authorities rigorously suppose the publishing of any but official telegrams. It is superfluous to speak here of the intense horror felt as the cruelty practised by the Germans, particularly on the unfortunate Alsacians, or of the indignation expressed at the treatment of the French Ambassador at Berlin, M. Cambon This gentlemen with his staff and their wives and children was given a few hours notice to quit Germany either in the direction of Switzerland or of Denmark, since there was no communication with France. After travelling a short way he was told that he could go no further unless he paid a sum of 3.600 marks, a sum he finally managed to collect from amongst his party since his cheque on a Berlin Bank was refussed.

The German Ambassador here was given an escort to the Station and a special train to the frontier, which train has since been confiscated by the Germans.

No wonder that this nation is merely referred to as "the barbarians."

FRENCH ENTHUSIASM.

Photo by Topical Press.

This photograph shows newsboys waiting for extra editions of newspapers in Paris, many having climbed on to the parapet to receive copies through the windows.

THE DESERTED CAPITAL.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

(From our Correspondent.)
PARIS, Aug. 13.

Paris hears very little of the war for all the newspapers are rigorously censored by the military authorities and none but official news is allowed to be printed. No information is given as to the army, its movements, the numbers or names of the killed and wounded, etc. The anxious mothers and wives of the soldiers must hand in a formal note of enquiry to the maire of their district, giving full particulars as to the man asked for, and after a few days receive an answer "Well," "killed," "prisoner," "wounded," but nothing is said as to the man's whereabouts whether on the field or in hospital. Up to now no answers have been given to enquiries as the Minister of War has not yet received exact information as to the casualties; in some few cases the colonel of the regiment has written to apprise the relatives of a death, in accordance with the wish expressed by the soldier before going into action. The news of the French and Belgian victories is received very quietly in Paris, although our losses are said to be inappreciable when compared with those of the enemy. The announcement of the occupation by the troops of a part of Alsace caused great satisfaction, the idea of the "revanche" has been uppermost in the minds of the French nation ever since 1870, and its realisation during this war was regarded as certain. There were processions of the Societies of Veterans and Alsatians to the statue of Strassbourg in the Place de la Concorde and the wreaths and creps with which this statue has always been decorated were triumphantly torn off and replaced by the French flag.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

As the mobilisation has proceeded more and more shops have had to close until now there are about one-sixth of the usual number open and these are for the most part managed by women. Women, too, are installed as ticket collectors at the stations of the underground railway and employment is promised to all wives of employees away at the front. Twenty thousand naval reserves have been lent to farmers to assist with the harvest, and the women are again helping in this important work. For the rest the whole of Paris, young and old, seems to be absorbed in giving as much assistance as possible to the work of organising hospitals and ambulances, to caring for and feeding the wives or children of men under the flag, to making clothes for the soldiers, etc. Many valuable gifts have been made to the military authorities by private individuals, sums of money, large houses completely fitted up as hospitals hundreds of beds, but it is officially stated that no wounded are to be brought to Paris, so it can only be concluded that the many temporary hospitals here are destined only for cases of sickness and convalescence.

A fund has been started in aid of the families of the soldiers to which the Rothschild Bank has given £40,000 and the Prince of Monaco £2.000. There are no places of amusements open in Paris; the buildings are all being used for stores, dispensaries, etc.; the fashionable resort in the Bois de Boulogne, the Pire-Catalan, has been given over as a home for sick children.

GERMAN PRISONERS AND SPIES.

The number of German prisoners being brought daily to Reims pass through Champigny, about seven miles from Paris, and are naturally objects of great interest to all who see them. All the accounts of the German prisoners agree in stating the men seem utterly crushed and demoralised and are usually in a piteous state of hunger and so are taken very easily. One Belgian lancer has himself taken fourteen men and killed three without receiving a single wound. Often when taken the officers immediately ask for something to eat. It is evident that the enemy were totally unprepared for the check of the stubborn resistance of Liege. One Uhlan prisoner had a map on him marked with the prospective stages of the Germany Army by which they were to have reached Liege on August 3rd and Lille on the 5th. Two Germans arrested in France, one of them a Paris tailor, had their mobilisation orders with them, one to join his regiment at Nancy on August 3rd and the other at Rheims on the 13th.

There are a great number of German spies arrested daily, both in France and Belgium. They adopt all sorts of disguises from that of a Belgian or French soldier to that of a priest or nun. So many have posed as Sisters of Charity that the feet of every nun are closely scrutinised by the sentinels and police, and if they are very large the nun is immediately arrested. Many houses having wireless telegraph installations often cunningly hidden have been found by the police. The large Hotel Astoria in the Champs Elyssee was found to be intercepting all the Eiffel Tower messages and has consequently been seized by the authorities.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

Unfortunately the many tales of the cruelty of the Germans are only to well authenticated to allow of doubt. There are sworn accounts of French people of their journeys across Germany to the frontier under the escort of brutal soldiers who seemed to shoot down any one on the slightest provocation. One passenger at a station cried "Vive la France" and was immediately placed against the wall of a shop and shot; four other travellers who were louder than the rest in the protestations against this assassination were promptly dealt with in the same fashion, while two Italians were shot in the train, one because he objected to a German private sitting on his knee and the other because he tried to open the window. Each consul from the German towns that slowly regains French soil via Switzerland or Denmark gives an account of the insults and attacks by soldiers; in one case the whole suit, men and women, were twice stripped and examined; in another case a man and his wife were beaten and robbed of their jewellery and thrown in a half-dying condition on the Swiss frontier. Their sacking and burning of villages and killing of innocent townsfolk is reported daily, while they appear to kill the wounded on the field of battle as a matter of course. The unfortunate French and Russian inmates of the Frankfort Sanatarium were turned out on the declaration of war and some arrived at the Swiss frontier in a dying condition.

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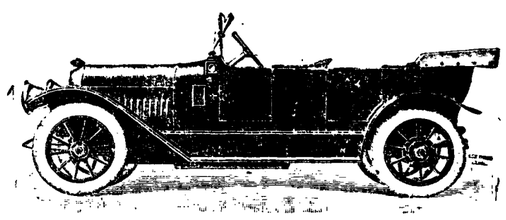

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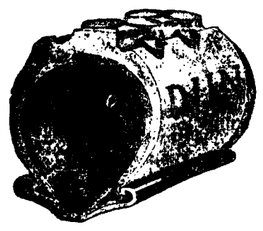

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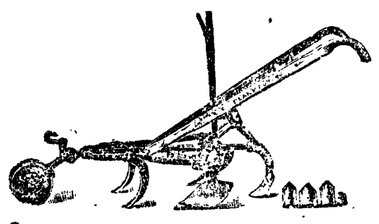

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.